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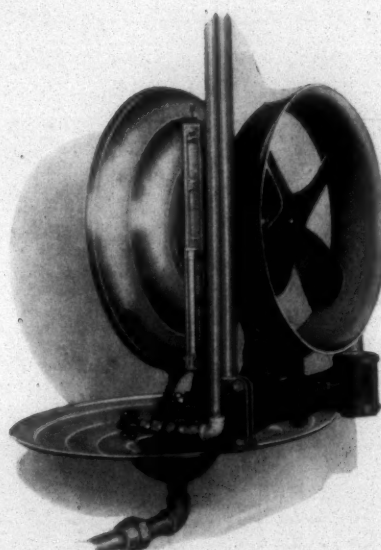
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 35

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 7, 1929

No. 23

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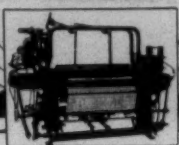
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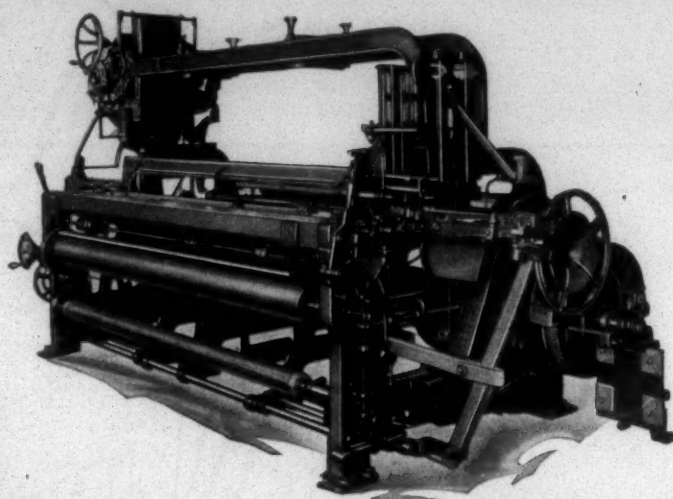
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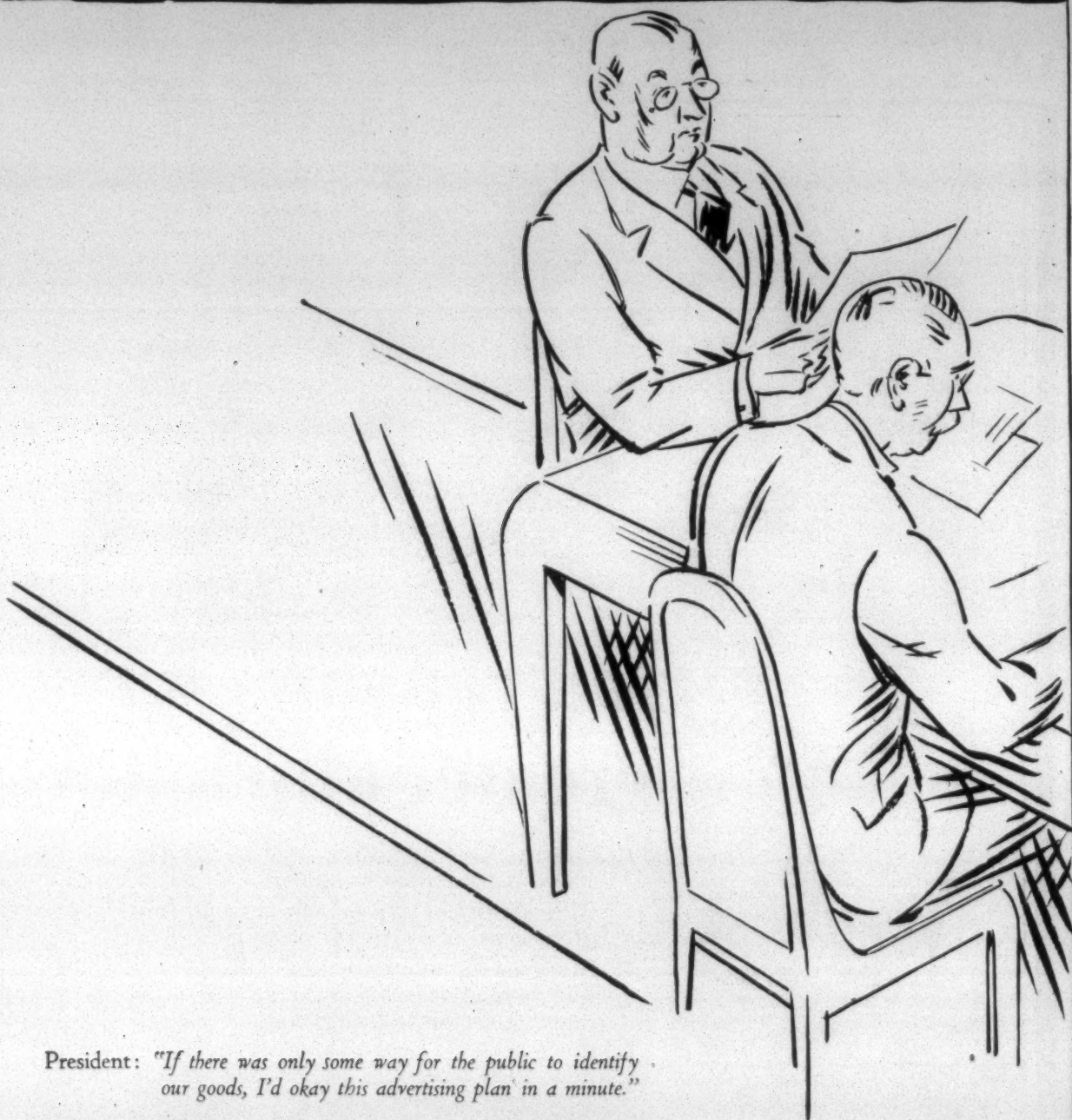
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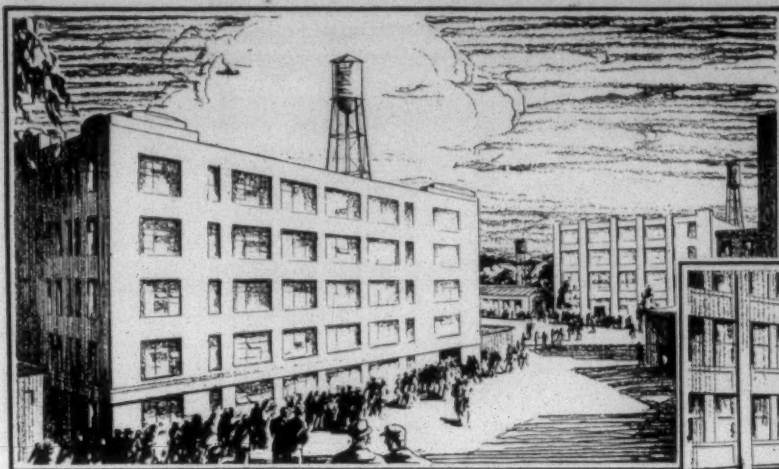
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DUKE POWER COMPANY

SOUTHERN PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY AND OTHER ALLIED INTERESTS

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 7, 1929

No. 23

102 New Textile Plants in the South in 1928

By D. H. Hill, Jr.

ONE hundred and two new textile companies were organized in the Southern States during 1928. This figure sets a new high record for new mill construction, despite the fact that last year was not regarded as a prosperous one for the mills.

A large number of the new mills have been completed and are now in operation. Others are now in process of construction, while a few are yet to reach that stage.

A very clear picture of the changes that are taking place in the Southern textile field is found in an analysis of the products of these new mills. Only a small proportion of the mills projected last year were of the type that predominated in the South until a few years ago. It is evident that the building of mills to produce the so-called staple yarns and goods has passed the peak in the South. New construction is now proceeding along highly diversified lines.

Diversification is Accomplished

Diversification of output, which a few years ago, was regarded as one of the essentials of future development is now an accomplished fact. The variety of textile products made in the South compares favorably with those of any other section. The southward shift of the textile industry, bringing many mills from the North, has, of course, been an important factor in bringing about this diversity. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that Southern capital has also been active in promoting the building of types of textile plants that are represented in the new construction last year.

The annual increase in the number of new cotton spindles, long used as the unit of measure of the growth of Southern mills, no longer furnishes an accurate index to textile development.

Types of New Mills

The most interesting and significant changes shown by the building of so large a number of new mills in 1928 are:

1. The greater number of new mills built in the South last year were knitting mills.
2. The second largest number were built to produce silk and rayon fabrics.
3. The number of new cotton mills built was less than 20 per cent of the total number of new mills. As ten of the new cotton mills were built by one company, the total of 19 is actually more than can be fairly used for comparative purposes.

Knitting Mills Lead

As mentioned above, the increase in the number of new knitting mills was the outstanding feature of Southern mill construction in 1928. Of the total of 102

mills, 45, or almost half, were knitting mills. It is interesting to note that here also, the same diversification that has been apparent in recent years in the products of the cotton mills has developed among the knitting mills. The production of plain cotton hosiery which represented the bulk of knitting mill production a few years ago, has given away to making of the most recently developed types of fancy hosiery in silk, rayon, wool and cotton. There has been a very appreciable increase in the number of full fashioned hosiery mills, with every indication that the building of these mills is just now getting under way in this section.

Rayon and Silk Weaving

The building of new plants to weave silk and rayon goods ranked next to knitting mill construction last year, 21 mills of this class having been gotten under way. The list of products to be made is fully as large as the number of mills. They include draperies, tapestries, upholstery fabrics, fine dress goods, and a long list of other goods, which for lack of better name are usually classified as specialties. A larger production of finer grades of goods used for automobile upholstery purposes was one of the interesting developments in the weaving mills.

Cotton Mills

Cotton mills were in third place in the building program for the year, a far different story than would have been revealed in similar figures of a few years ago. Fourteen of the 19 were located in Alabama, where the Alabama Mills Company constructed 10 units. In the Carolinas only 3 new mills for making cotton yarns and cloths were organized. One of these, a weaving plant, is also equipped for commercial dyeing, bleaching and finishing.

Rayon Plants

Six large plants for the production of rayon yarns were begun last year, forming a very important adjunct to the other divisions in the textile industry. When all of these plants have been completed, the South will be far in the lead of the rest of the country in the production of rayon yarn.

The growing use of rayon and silk has also been responsible for the building of a number of converting and dyeing plants specializing on these fibres.

Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing

Several new plants for dyeing, bleaching and finishing and one new printing plant were built last year, and a number of existing plants were enlarged. Recent years have witnessed a steady increase in the facilities for

(Continued on Page 10)

"The Rising Tide of Jute"

AMERICAN cotton manufacturers and farmers need an adequate tariff on jute and jute products to protect domestic markets for heavy cotton textiles from ruinous invasion by jute manufacturers of India, according to an analysis of this competition which has just been completed for the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

Leavelle McCampbell, who made the analysis, presents the conclusions in a report on "The Rising Tide of Jute," tracing the effects of steadily growing imports of jute products from India.

"Year by year," he states, "this tide of jute has risen until today it is a mighty flood, stopping the outlet for our own textile fibers, stopping our cotton mills and throwing American workers out of employment."

The competitive advantage of jute is based entirely on its cheapness, according to Mr. Campbell. This cheapness in turn rests upon the low wages and living standards of native Indian labor. The apparent cheapness of these products that are used for bags and bagging really means that American farmers and cotton manufacturers have been paying enormous tribute to the producers and manufacturers of jute in India. Without adequate tariff protection it is a competition that is ruinous to a large section of the cotton textile industry.

"Agriculture and textiles must forever travel hand-in-hand," the report states. "The raw materials which feed our textile plants, whether they be cotton or jute, wool or even silk, originate on the farm. These mills cannot run at capacity, cannot vie with each other in purchasing these materials, cannot prosper without sharing their prosperity with the farmer."

"Each year there are imported into this country huge quantities of jute and jute products, mostly from India, which invade and take away from American farmers and textile workers a market rightfully theirs. The ability of the farmers and manufacturers of India to flood this country with their products rests solely upon wage, scales and standards of living so far below our own that no amount of American initiative, energy and skill can make up the difference."

"In 1892 the total imports of jute products were 260 million pounds. By 1900 they had risen to 400 million and by 1910 to 600 million pounds. The war slowed them up a bit, but in 1920 they jumped to over 800 million and for the last three years have averaged over 900 million pounds."

"Complete figures showing in yards the total shipments of jute burlap to the United States are not available, but nearly all of this cloth moves from Calcutta so the following table of shipments from that port to North America will give some idea of what this means to the American textile industry as well as the American farmer. It is interesting to note that any sharp break in the price of cotton, such as we had in 1903, 1911, 1914, 1921 and 1926, interrupts the uniform progress of this invasion of American markets."

1894.....	66,426,200	1910.....	669,767,400
1895.....	74,056,440	1911.....	573,083,500
1896.....	91,441,119	1912.....	653,671,000
1897.....	162,512,025	1913.....	735,916,000
1898.....	179,674,000	1914.....	669,565,399
1899.....	187,465,744	1915.....	662,899,500
1900.....	248,861,388	1916.....	684,232,628
1901.....	291,514,901	1919.....	722,711,100
1902.....	316,901,400	1920.....	1,003,518,000

1903.....	335,549,100	1921.....	860,339,200
1904.....	357,649,900	1922.....	981,903,150
1905.....	393,291,900	1923.....	1,035,373,400
1906.....	467,647,500	1924.....	1,006,505,190
1907.....	515,954,750	1925.....	1,107,090,340
1908.....	476,200,000	1926.....	1,042,265,556
1909.....	591,670,742	1927.....	1,052,650,612

"Figures from the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants give the total 1928 production of all single filling duck as approximately 46 million yards, of all osnaburgs as 70 million yards, of all drills forty inches and narrower as 113 million yards, of all sheeting forty inches and narrower as 747 million yards, a total of 976 million yards. The importation of jute cloth from Calcutta alone is millions of yards more than the production of these four major classes of cotton goods put together."

"The mills making these cloths have struggled in vain to meet the ever increasing competition of this foreign fiber spun and woven in a foreign country. Their warehouses are choked with goods. They have had to run short time. Thousands of their people have walked the streets out of work. Their shareholders have had to forego dividends while the cotton they might have consumed hangs over the market to depress further the prices, already low, that hard working farmers have to accept for their toil and trouble."

Analysis of the cost of raising jute shows that the daily wage of East Indian farm workers is 16 cents and that a man and pair of bullocks, which are used in cultivating the crop, may be employed for 48 cents a day. It is estimated that the cost of raising jute is about 2½ cents per pound. The process of stripping jute is done largely by women who receive refuse bark and cores or "shives" of the plant as wages. These are used for fuel.

Costs of spinning and weaving jute yarn and cloth as compiled by the Department of Statistics in Calcutta, indicates still further the advantages of manufacturing these goods in India. Comparison of average weekly wages in a Bengal jute mill with those paid in Southern and New England mills follows:

Occupation	Bengal	Southern	New England
Carders	\$.94	\$13.20	\$18.40
Spinners	1.62	12.23	18.50
Weavers	2.98	18.81	22.08
Average	1.80	16.65	21.24

One amazing fact that these tables of costs and wages disclose is that jute is not inherently a much cheaper fiber than cotton," the report continues. "If cotton could be planted and cultivated by hands that got 16 cents a day, harvested for the value of its empty stalks and then spun and woven in mills with payrolls averaging \$1.80 per week per operative, this tide of jute and jute products would ebb more rapidly than it has risen. If, on the other hand, the farmers and manufacturers in Bengal undertook to pay American wages, the result would be the same."

"There are four distinct phases of this subject (tariff on jute): the fiber itself in which the farmer is interested, the yarn in which the spinner or yarn manufacturer is interested, the cloth in which the weaver or cloth manufacturer is interested and the bags in which the bag manufacturer is interested."

"Let us keep clearly in mind that the farmer is just as much a manufacturer as the spinner and the weaver."

Seed is his raw material, land is his plant, plows, harrows, reapers, binders are his equipment. He employs labor, pays wages. He has to market his product and faces the same selling problems, so we are really dealing with four manufacturers when we discuss this subject.

"There is and always must be a logical sequence in their relations with each other. The farmer provides the spinner with his raw material, the spinner supplies the weaver with his raw material, the weaver furnishes the bag manufacturer with his raw material; or stated in reverse order, jute has to be cloth before it can possibly be bags; it has to be yarn before it can possibly be cloth, and naturally it must be raised before it can possibly be made into yarn. Those are simple facts and unassailable.

"In building up a sound jute schedule, these facts must be recognized, for how can the American farmer sow and reap, how can the American spinner purchase from the American farmer unless their markets are protected from the Indian farmer and spinner. How can the American weaver buy from the American spinner unless his cost differential over the Indian weaver is recognized and protected so that he can remain in business? The same rule applies to the bag manufacturer, for how can he make bags from American cloth unless the bags carry the tariff on jute, plus the protection granted the weaver, plus the added protection necessary to his own industry?

"We have a right to ask if the present law fulfills these conditions. Does it recognize that American farming costs are above those of India and establish this difference as a tariff for the protection of our farmers? Does it permit the American spinner to compete with Indian wage levels? Has the difference between the costs of weaving here and in India been considered and written in, so that the American weaver may be allowed to function? Are the jute bags used in America made in America? These are pertinent questions."

The tariff of 1922 provides that jute and jute butts, waste bagging and waste sugar sack cloth shall be exempt from duty. Rates on yarn and twine range from 2½ to 11 cents per pound. On bagging the rate is 6-10 cents per square yard of 3-10 cents per pound. On burlap the rate is 1 cent per pound and if processed 10 per cent extra. On bags the rate is 1 cent per pound plus 10 per cent ad valorem.

"When this schedule was framed," the report continues, "the American farmer seems to have had not a single friend at court, for it confers on him not a shadow of benefit. Apparently his friends were 'asleep at the switch.' As a consequence, not a pound of jute is raised in America and the American cotton farmer vainly struggles to compete with a foreign fiber grown at wage levels and costs far below his own.

"The schedule on bagging is viciously ineffective. American mills that made this material have been dismantled and moved to India, from which vantage point they have steadily torn this business away from the units that remained at home until only a remnant is left. Importations of bagging in 1920 and 1921 averaged less than six million square yards. For the past two years they have averaged over sixty million square yards.

"The schedule on cloth lighter than fifteen ounces is ridiculously low and out of proportion to that on yarn. Under it the manufacture of jute burlap in America is economically impossible. A billion yards a year come

in and not one yard is made in this country. Under it our coarse yarn cotton cloth mills have known the curse of short time, they too have seen their business torn away, their profits dwindle. In their struggle to keep going, they have grabbed for New England's fine yarn trade. New England has suffered. New Bedford has dragged through the misery of a strike. Coarse and fine mills alike have usurped the business of the converter. In an effort to salvage some slight return, many of them have gone over the heads of the jobber to the retailer. The cotton planter has picked up his share of the burden in a carry-over that need never have been. As a consequence, the first bountiful crop in years broke cotton to half its normal value.

"Weak units have been driven to the wall. Fine old houses have liquidated rather than continue a losing fight. Make no mistake, this tide of jute is lapping at the doorstep of everyone in the industry. A billion yards and still rising!

"The rates provided on bags have proven more effective, for American manufacturers make about eighty per cent of the jute bags used in the United States, but they make them out of imported cloth which benefits neither American farmers, spinners nor weavers.

"If this business is kept at home where it belongs, the effect goes deeper still, for money distributed to farmer, spinner and weaver does not stop there. It flows on. It finds its expression in more groceries, more dry goods and better homes. It means more radios, more automobiles and so helps to quick the pulse of a score of other industries."

Mr. McCampbell refers to the bill introduced by Senator Ransdell of Louisiana which would take jute and jute butts, waste bagging and lift the tariff on burlap from 1c to 5c per pound with a similar increase on jute bags.

"This measure," he says, "is a long step in the right direction. It grants the farmer his place in the sun side by side with other protected industries."

As a means of strengthening these schedules Mr. McCampbell suggests a further increase of 1½c per pound on jute bagging. On lighter grades of cloth it is recommended that duties be graduated upward 2 cents per pound over the yarn schedule and if the cloth is processed he suggests an extra duty of 1½ cents per pound. If the cloth is made into bags an added duty of 1½ cents would be provided.

These recommendations are made "to carry out the sound principle of apportioning the benefits of such a measure fairly to the farmer, spinner, the weaver and the bag manufacturer."

"The Bureau of Census report for October, 1928 showed that over five million American cotton spindles, with their complement of looms, were idle. Skilled operatives stand by, hungry to see them run. The proposed schedule will put at least twenty-five thousand of these good people back to work; it will start a million and a half of these spindles humming again.

"If every pound of jute bagging, burlap and bags were translated into cotton, there would be consumed annually, 573,000 bales. It should be remembered, though that burlap substitutes for cotton cloth are substantially heavier in weight and that regaining this entire market is not possible. A fair estimate would be approximately a million bales. At the present rate of production, this would mean three million additional acres planted in cotton.

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102 New Textile Plants in the South in 1928

(Continued on Page 31)

dyeing and finishing in the South and further expansion along these lines is assured.

North Carolina Leads

North Carolina continued to hold first place in the building of new mills, 41 of the plants built in 1928 being located in this State. Twenty-six of these plants were knitting mills, the State now being firmly established as the hosiery mill center of the South.

Alabama and Virginia, each with 16 new plants, followed North Carolina in mill construction. Tennessee with 10, South Carolina with 8 and Georgia with 7 new plants were next. Arkansas and Texas had 2 new mills each.

List of New Mills

The following list gives, by States, the location of the new mills built in 1928.

Alabama

Alabama Mills Co., Aliceville, sheeting.
Saratoga Victory Mills, Albertville, sateens and broadcloths.
Pilling & Madeley, Inc., Anniston, hosiery.
Alabama Mills Co., Clanton, sheeting.
Alabama Mills Co., Dadeville, sheeting.
Alabama Mills Co., Fayette, sheeting.
Alabama Braid Co., Gadsden, braids.
Alabama Mills Co., Greenville, sheeting.
Saratoga Victory Mills, Guntersville, sateens and broadcloths.
Alabama Mills Co., Haleyville, sheeting.
Alabama Mills Co., Jasper, sheeting.
Paint Rock Hosiery Mill, Paint Rock, lisle hose.
Alabama Mills Co., Russellville, sheeting.
Bemis Cotton Mill, Talladega (under construction), bag goods.
Alabama Mills Co., Wetumpka, sheeting.
Alabama Mills Co., Winfield, sheeting.

Arkansas

Pauline Hosiery Mills, Little Rock, rayon hosiery.
International Shoe Co., Malvern, shoe duck.

Georgia

Sumter Rayon Mills, Americus, rayon and silk piece goods and underwear.
Cornelia Cotton Mills, Cornelia (under construction), insulating yarns.
Home State Hosiery Mill, LaFayette, men's fancy hose.
American Chatillon Corp., Rome, viscose and acetate yarns.
Primrose Tapestry Co., Rome, tapestry.
Royston Spinning Mills, Royston, (under construction), yarns.
Woodland Knitting Mills, Woodland, men's silk novelties.

North Carolina

Bossong Hosiery Mills, Asheboro, ladies' full fashioned silk hose.
Carolina Hosiery Mills, Asheboro, fancy half hose.
Cetwick Silk Mills, Asheboro, silk hosiery yarns.
American Enka Corp., Asheville, rayon.
Asheville Hosiery Co., Asheville, full fashioned hosiery.
Belmont Hosiery Mills Belmont, men's silk hose.

Hatch Full-Fashioned Hosiery Co., full fashioned hosiery.

Stowe Thread Co., Belmont, sewing thread.

Black Mountain Hosiery Mill, Black Mt., men's silk and rayon hose.

A. M. Johnson Rayon Mill, Burlington, rayon.

E. M. H. Knitting Co., Burlington, fancy half hose.

Metric Hosiery Mill, Burlington, hosiery.

Piedmont Weavers, Burlington, jacquard upholstery goods.

Sandhills Hosiery Mills, Carthage, half hose.

Esther Hosiery Mills, Graham, ladies' silk hose.

Dixie Throwing Co., Greensboro, silk hosiery yarns.

Royal & Pilkington, Inc., Hazlewood, draperies.

Clon-Whis Hosiery Mill, Hickory, men's hose.

Hickory Weavers, Inc., Hickory, upholstery.

Highland Hosiery Mill, Hickory, men's hose.

Blue Jay Hosiery Mills, High Point, fancy half hose.

Diamond Full Fashioned Hosiery Mill, High Point, full fashioned hose.

Lock-Knit Hosiery Co., High Point, seamless hose and half hose.

Terry Hosiery Mills, High Point, men's fancy half hose.

Thomas Mills, High Point, men's half hose.

Davidson Hosiery Mill, Lexington, golf hose.

Montcastle Knitting Co., Lexington, boys' sport hose.

Pilot Hosiery Mills, Lexington, men's fancy half hose.

McPar Hosiery Mill, Marion, men's hose.

Novelty Hosiery Mill, Marion, boys' fancy golf hose.

S. Y. W. Hosiery Mill, Mebane (branch), hosiery.

Oxford Silk Yarns Co., Oxford, silk hosiery yarns.

Klotz Silk Mfg. Co., Reidsville, silk goods.

Rollinson Mills, Inc., Rocky Mount, plushes and velvets.

Mayon Converting Co., Salisbury, rayon converters.

Southeastern Bleach & Dye Works, Salisbury, dyeing, bleaching rayon and cotton skeins.

Sevier Knitting Mill, Sevier, men's fancy hose.

Chatham Hosiery Mills, Siler City, hosiery.

Kattermann & Mitchell Co., Stanley, broad silk weaving.

Wilson Rayon Products Corp., Wilson, rayon fabrics.

O'Brien Hosiery Mills, Winston-Salem, men's fancy half hose.

South Carolina

Alice Mfg. Co., Arial (branch), print cloths.

Stutz-Hadfield Silk Corp., Clinton, broad silks.

M. & J. Mills, Lyman, novelties.

Lund Company, Rock Hill, silk, rayon, cotton drapery and upholstery.

Yarn Corp. of America, Spartanburg, rayon yarn processing.

Piedmont Print Works, Taylors, printing textile goods.

Brandon Corp., Travelers Rest (branch), shirtings, romper cloths, commercial dyeing, bleaching and finishing.

Rayon Products Corp., Union, rayon piece goods.

Tennessee

Bryan Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, full fashioned hose.

Dyersburg Cotton Products Co., Dyersburg, cotton knit goods.

American Glanzstoff Corp., Elizabethtown, rayon yarn.

Kingsport Silk Mill's, Kingsport, silks.

Rextex Hosiery Mills, Kingsport, rayon and celanese fancy hose.

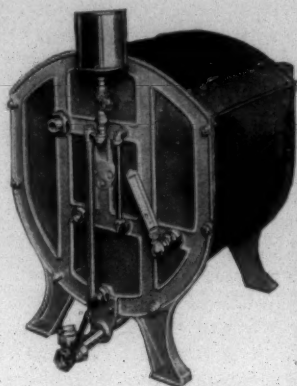
Rainbow Knitting Mills, Mountain City, cotton half hose.

Frank Silk Mills, Murfreesboro, broad silks.

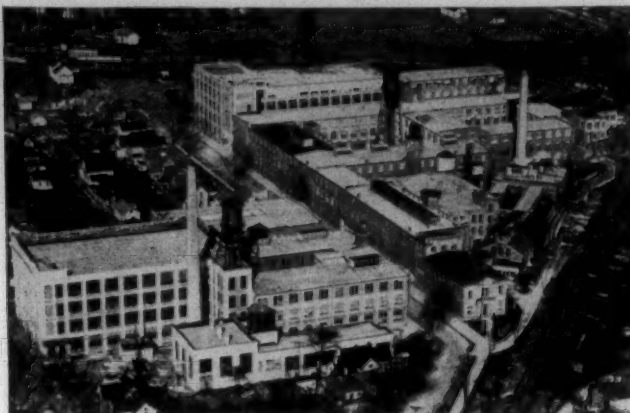
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★ Butterworth Klauder-Weldon Hosiery Dyeing Machines ★

Selected, after investigation, by
Wayne Knitting Mills, Ft. Wayne, Ind.



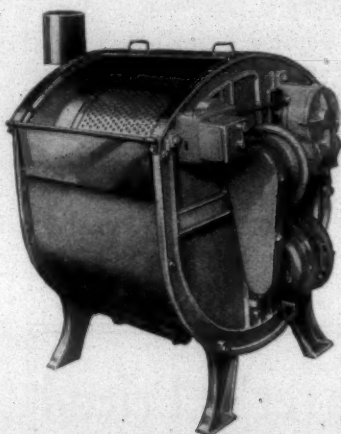
25-pound K-W hosiery dyer showing piping arrangement.



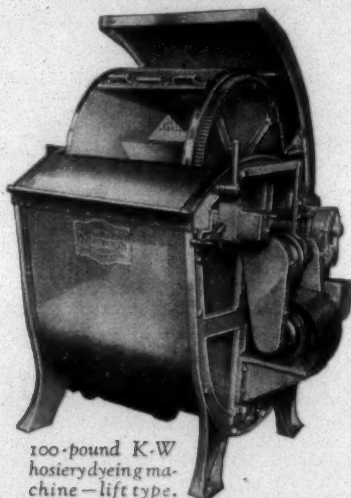
Plant of the Wayne Knitting Mills, Fort Wayne, Indiana



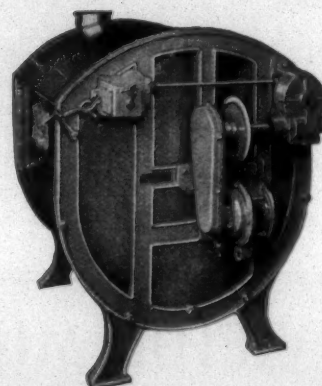
25-pound K-W hosiery dyer showing construction of compartments—tub doors open.



50-pound two-compartment K-W machine showing delivery and tub doors open.



100-pound K-W hosiery dyeing machine—lift type.



50-pound K-W machine—drive end view, tub doors closed.

FIRST Wayne Knitting Mills purchased one of our 50-pound rotary type hosiery dyers. This was installed in the old dye house of the company. It was tested severely under all possible conditions—this concern wanted to know more than superficial facts. Executives want to know all about costs, capacity, speed, penetration and safety in dyeing, especially in the dyeing of the sheerest kind of goods. And they want to know that the quality of their product will be maintained, and, of course, bettered if possible.

Then came orders for fifty and twenty-five pound Butterworth Klauder-Weldon machines—also for the 100-pound Lift Type machine announced in

April by the Butterworth Klauder-Weldon Organization. These were for installation in the new plant.

Will You, Too, Investigate?

We feel sure that executives in other organizations will find it to their advantage to do as the executive did in the Wayne Knitting Mills: Ask questions and get the facts.

—And we shall be glad to tell you.

Also to send our literature describing fully the features of Butterworth Klauder-Weldon Hosiery Dyeing Machines—Rotary, Lift and Paddle Wheel types.

KLAUDER-WELDON DYEING MACHINE DIVISION

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.

ESTABLISHED 1820

BETHAYRES, PA.

PLANTS at PHILADELPHIA and BETHAYRES, PA.

Southern Office: JOHNSTON BUILDING, Charlotte, N. C.

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TURKS HEAD BUILDING
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In Canada:
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Hamilton, Ontario

BUTTERWORTH *Finishing* MACHINERY

Lessons for Lancashire From American Mills?

(Reprint for The Commercial, Manchester, England)

IN industrial and commercial quarters there has been much discussion relating to the report recently issued by Arno S. Pearse on his journey through the United States last year. Lancashire has been provided with plenty of matter with a view to aiding her to restore prosperity. The report says "the only way out of the difficulty is to educate European trade unions," and in this statement is a measure of truth. It is clear from the report that in both the spinning and weaving sections of the American cotton trade there are important points of difference compared with those in Lancashire. Card-rooms costs are certainly reduced by the adoption of larger card cans and only two heads of drawing, for it means less mobility of cans from card to drawing frames and less variation in the ultimate spinning because of continuity of process. Assuming that sufficient regularity is derived by two heads of drawing, then the operative can tend more machines and also supervise them more efficiently because of a curtailment in the movement of cans. Larger bobbins in use on the speed frames are a further feature of interest. Fewer stop-pages for doffing are involved, while the use of male labor is probably accounted for by the extra weight to be moved. The number of spindles managed by the ring spinners is an important examples of specialization. There is also the longer lift and larger diameter of ring, which, jointly, have an extensive effect on the productivity of the machine. The differences compared with Lancashire would certainly appear to be worthy of adoption in this country as regards the production of

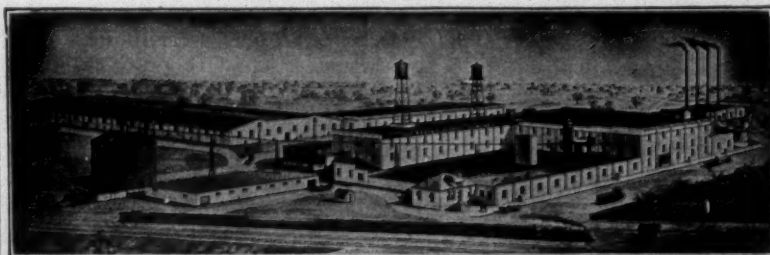
coarse counts; but in the finer sections of the trade the situation is different.

"It is questionable whether two heads of drawing would give the necessary regularity of sliver, for practical men can readily detect the difference on the third head as against the second head. The larger can, moreover, means greater drag on the sliver, which is important in the finer hank qualities. The larger and correspondingly heavier bobbins from the speed frames are against existing Lancashire conditions for producing good qualities of yarn, where as little drag as possible on the yarn is imperative. Then again there is the degree of differentiation in ring spinning in the two countries. There is obviously a number of spindles which constitutes the limit for efficient tending by the operative. The number given in the report of over two thousand would appear very consistent with quality, but with the adoption of more intense specialization there appears to be a distinct possibility of improvement in the conditions prevailing in Lancashire and effecting a modification on lines similar to those existing in America.

High-speed winding and warping, which appear to be characteristic of American cotton mills, are a lesson to Lancashire, as also are the introduction and development of the automatic loom. The report says that almost all the looms used are automatic, and against the statements often made that only low cloths are suitable for automatic looms an interesting summary is given of different classes of fabrics woven on Draper's Northrop looms. The use of automatic looms certainly

(Continued on Page 28)

VICTOR MILL STARCH — The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

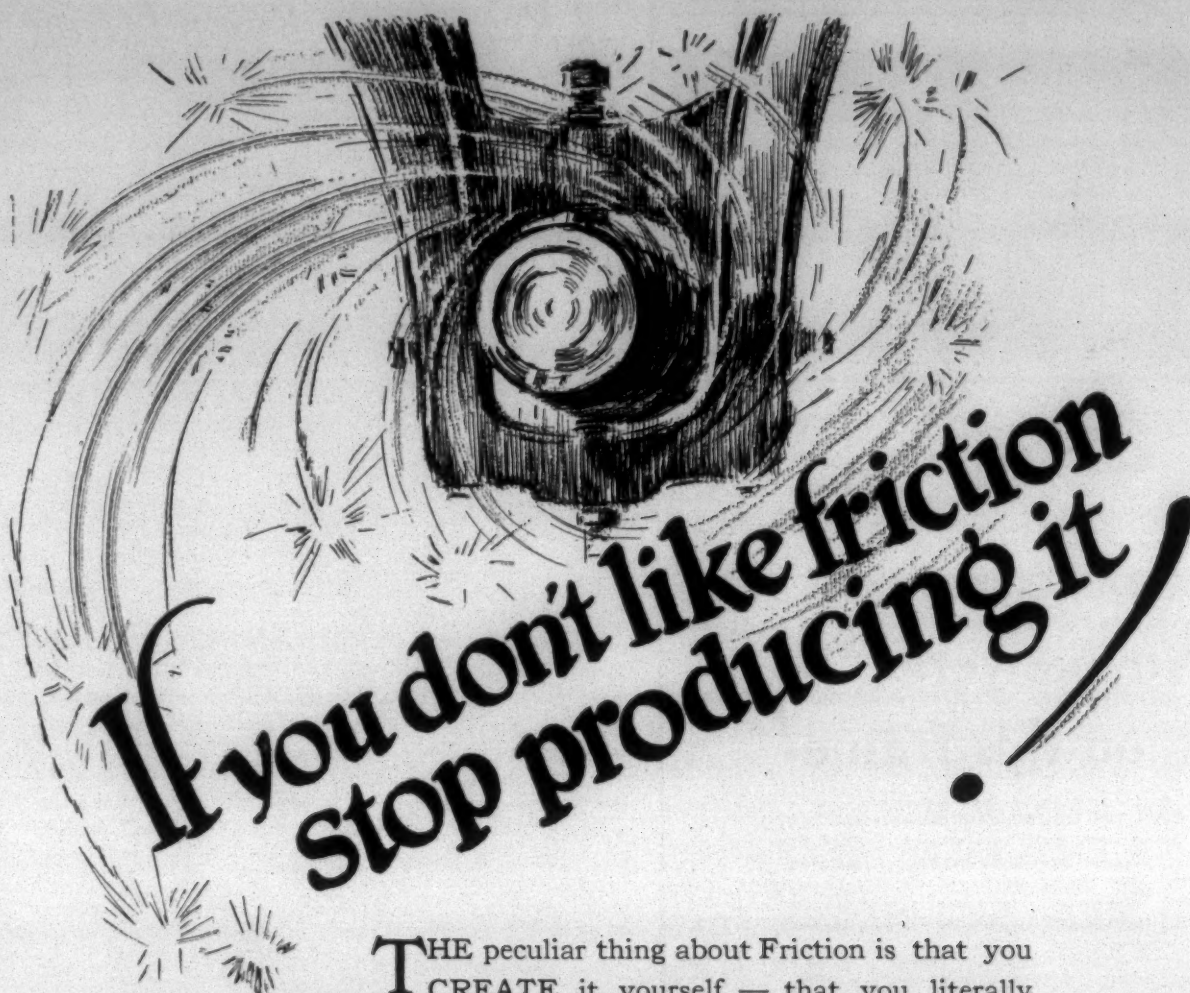
We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

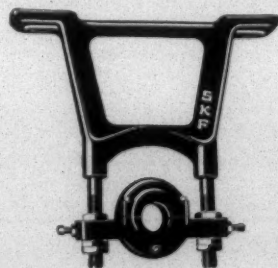
COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.



THE peculiar thing about Friction is that you CREATE it yourself — that you literally MANUFACTURE it right in your plant. Every plain bearing hanger in your transmission system is one of Friction's production units.



And so, if you really don't LIKE Friction, stop producing it. Install **SKF** Self-Aligning Ball Bearing Hangers and stop for all time the steady waste of power, labor and oil that plain bearing hangers invite. You'll find as thousands of other organizations have found that they'll pay for themselves in less than two years' time!

2200

SKF

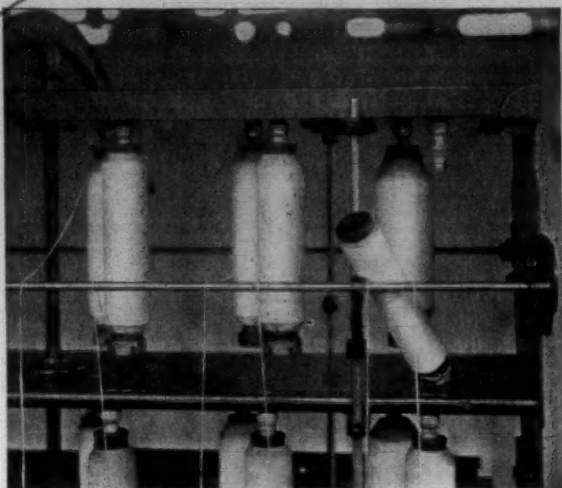
MARKED

Self-Aligning **HANGERS** Ball Bearing

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC.

40 East 34th Street

NEW YORK, N. Y.



No skewers on this frame!

NO SIR! The old-fashioned skewers are gone . . . along with their lint-collecting points and cups. For now the roving package is suspended from the top of the creel board. There's nothing underneath to catch the loose fly, nothing to become lint-clogged . . . and thereby strain the roving.

For the Eclipse Bobbin Holder grips the bobbin at the top . . . from the inside of its small hole. Holds it firm . . . trues it up automatically. Then the roving is pulled with a more positive, but materially reduced tension. There's no chance of stretching or back-draft. You can make your roving with less twist. And that gives it a uniform size, a new softness . . . a higher breaking strength, too!

As for the cleaning, there's practically nothing to it. There's no collected lint—because there's nothing to collect it. No more skewers to be lifted up, and their lint picked off . . . You can easily apply this Eclipse Bobbin Holder to your spinning or roving frame—no matter what gauge. Bolt it right through the skewer holes in a jiffy. It accommodates the bobbins you are now using. Adjustments and lubrication—never. Try one of these Holders. See if it lives up to what we claim. Write for one today.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

BOBBIN HOLDER

A Remedy for Rayon Dyeing Troubles

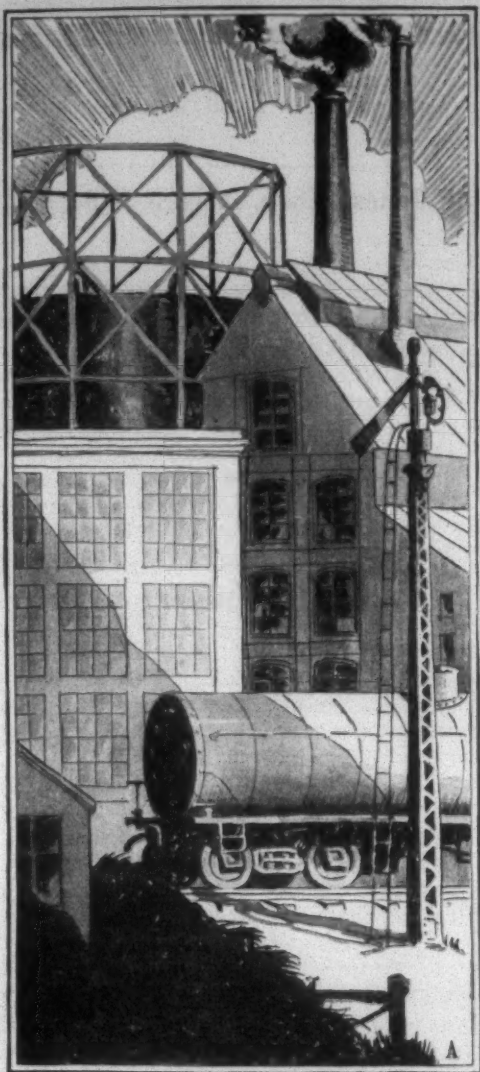
In many of the larger mills where testing of supplies and materials is a part of the chemist's routine the dyers need to know little chemistry beyond that required for carrying out their processing. Actually, of course, the high-grade dyer will have at his finger tips almost as much theoretical chemical knowledge as the "chief;" in fact, it is not unusual for the head dyer to step eventually into the chemist's shoes. But in ordinary practice, in mills housing a laboratory, many dyers depend entirely on the chemist for assurance that their colors and drugs are up to standard. They depend on the laboratory for assurance also that their goods have been properly prepared for dyeing. In treating fabrics containing rayon, therefore, the dyer working under this checking system does not trouble himself about testing the rayon to determine its exact dyeing properties. If his mill is run efficiently, that testing is done for him by the laboratory and he simply follows specifications.

Where no chemist presides over the bottles and scales in the drug room, however, as in most mills of moderate size, the head dyer may follow one of several procedures. He may be sufficiently educated in textile chemistry to handle some testing apparatus and check up regularly on his dyes and other supplies. Or, lacking the technical knowledge, he may call for assistance in many matters upon the firms that supply his colors and drugs. In taking the latter course he cannot, unfortunately, always be certain that his supplies are up to standard, but a few trials in the dyehouse will quickly show up inferior products.

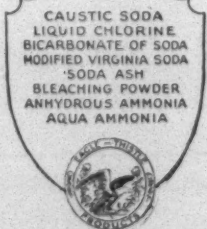
But how may such a dyer, not technically trained nor equipped to carry out complicated laboratory tests on the materials sent to him for processing learn to know what type of rayon has been used in his goods? This information may, of course, come to him from the mill with each batch of material. Experience has shown, however, that the mill office is not the most reliable authority in the world on the subject of rayon; for it is common knowledge that rayon is being purchased by too many mills on the basis of price and appearance, and that in general no accurate tests are made to determine the dyeing properties of each sample submitted to the purchasing man.

It follows, therefore, that if our practical dyer pins his faith solely to the data on the ticket on each batch of goods so far as the kind of rayon is concerned, he is really "going it blind." He is dyeing a chemical fiber, mixed, most likely, with natural fibers, in a chemical solution of dyes and drugs with no assurance that he will produce the right chemical reaction; no assurance because he lacks reliable information on the type of rayon in his goods. Furthermore, he carries out this hit-or-miss operation even though he knows that each type of rayon has its own peculiar chemical properties and consequently its own special affinity for dyestuffs. He is, in short, experimenting every time he dyes up a batch of goods containing a new, unidentified lot of rayon—experimenting in the dark. The fact that his mill has told him what kind of rayon they purchased means nothing. Mixed lots of yarn are certainly not uncommon and the rayon has not been tested for such differences by the mill. But they do not remain un-

(Continued on Page 29)



MATHIESON
Industrial
Chemicals



A Valuable Basic Chemical—From the Air at Niagara



During the past decade no other manufacturing process has done more to revolutionize an industry than the manufacture of synthetic Ammonia.

Seeing the enormous future possibilities in the manufacture of synthetic Ammonia, Mathieson was among the first in the industry to establish a complete, modern plant where pure Anhydrous Ammonia could be produced from Nitrogen taken from the air—and from Hydrogen produced from the abundant hydro-electric power at Niagara.

The construction of the Mathieson Ammonia plant at Niagara Falls illustrates the Mathieson policy of keeping far in advance of Industry's needs by adopting modern processes and installing modern manufacturing facilities. It has made possible the production of a widely used chemical at lower costs and has given a score of important industries the benefit of a purer, more economical product.

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
250 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO,
PROVIDENCE, CHARLOTTE, CINCINNATI

DEAL DIRECT WITH THE MANUFACTURER

WORKS: NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.
SALTVILLE, VA. • NEWARK, N.Y.

PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Answer to Bobbin

Editor:

I note reply to Bobbin and find it is not definite enough to satisfy the inquiry.

I have had much experience in this bobbin trouble and have fixed same O. K. Many loom fixers have come to me with shuttles with bobbins out of line. It is very easy to fix.

To fix crooked bobbin to right hand side of shuttle, holding shuttle by spring end.

First, see that spring is not broken.

Second, see that spring is stout enough when tight.

Third; if bobbins spring has been loose sometime and worn walls of shuttle in spring seat, put cloth around spring butt. Not too much, or it will crack shuttle if spring drives too tight. This done, the bobbin is too far to right and badly out of line. If you have put in spring cuff take it out. Not bobbin spring, let it stay. Now put in bobbins with bobbin cuff out. Loosen screw just a little, take a tack, say half inch carpet tack, not a round tack, but one like a wedge. Clip off head, now drive it close to screw on right hand side of spring between spring and wall of shuttle. It will go back in line regardless of how much out of line and will stay indefinitely. If it is on left hand side proceed the same as you would on the right.

P. W. C.

Humidity in Various Departments

Editor:

I am asking for a bit of information. Will some one outline how much humidity should be used in mills making 15s 3 x 3 tire fabric. I want this for the carding, spinning, spooling, and twisting departments. We are on inch cotton.

OVERSEER.

Checking Work of Overhauler

Editor:

Please allow me space in your paper to ask the following questions:

When inspecting spinning frames behind overhaulers what are the most important things to look for? I would like to hear from some old heads or head overhaulers on this question.

D. E. J. K.

Cleaning System for spinning

Editor:

From some one who has the opportunity to spun on the following numbers, I would like to get some information on cleaning: 13.50 warp yarn, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch staple, long boss rollers, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inch traverse, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch ring, with front roller speed of 1.50.

What system would be advisable to adopt on cleaning. Such as rollers, separators, rails, roving and general rules for spinners and doffers? How many sides should a spinner run and how many frames should a doffer doff?

On 11s, 16.50s filling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ring, what would be

the best information on this such as speed, doffing, spinners and cleaning? I would like to hear from someone.

ANXIOUS.

Celanese Corp. in New Offices

Accidents to employees of Dunegan Mill have been reduced by one-third during the past two years, according to a survey recently completed by Leonard Howard, service manager for the plant.

The Dunegan Mill two years ago joined the National Safety Council and regularly distributes literature and bulletins of this organization among its employees. Executives and overseers have also been active in issuing warnings and advising employees. Bulletin boards have been placed in each department and suggestions regularly displayed on these about accident prevention.

Ben Ivey Missing

Rock Hill, S. C.—Complete mystery still veils the disappearance more than a week ago of Ben L. Ivey, local textile official so far as could be ascertained friends here however, were beginning to abandon a belief that he had met with foul play it having been fairly well established that he did not stop in Lynchburg, Va., to which point he purchased a ticket.

Members of the crew on the train on which Mr. Ivey left Rock Hill on October 24 ostensibly to fill business engagements in Lynchburg and Danville are practically certain that he continued his journey to Washington. It was widely although not authoritatively reported that a check had been drawn by Mr. Ivey in New York on his account here.

Mrs. Ivey is said to be in a highly nervous condition and to be suffering shock. So far as known there has been no organized search begun to locate Mr. Ivey who is manager of the Cutter Manufacturing Company.

Have You These Copies?

The Library of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., is anxious to obtain the following copies of the Southern Textile Bulletin to complete their files.

Vol. 21 (1921), Nos. 1 and 8; Vol. 24 pt. 1 (1922-23), No. 18 (Dec. 28, 1922); Vol. 24, pt. 2 (1923), No. 2 (March 8, 1923), 8 (April 19, 1923), 19 (July 5, 1923); Vol. 25 (1923-23), Nos. 1, 2 and 4 (Sept. 20, 1923); Vol. 29 (1925), No. 4; Vol. 30 (1926), No. 20; Vol. 32 (1927), March 31st, 1927.

If any of our subscribers have some of these missing copies which he does not wish to retain for his own files, we are sure that the University Library will be very grateful for them.

Labor Legislation for Others

Boston, Mass. — American Federation of Labor, through Rep. Hallowell, filed petition to prohibit employment of women after 6 p. m., in any manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts. This prohibition is now confined to the textile industry.

A New National Direct Brown

NATIONAL Erie Fast Brown B Conc. is a new Direct Dye yielding chestnut brown shades characterized by excellent fastness to alkali, perspiration and sea water, and good fastness to washing. Very good levelling and penetrating properties, together with good solubility and resistance to metals, make it valuable for economic application to cotton and rayon in all types of machines.

This dye also yields very pleasing browns of good fastness properties on silk, and on account of its good dischargeability with hydrosulfite is a useful ground for the Printing Trade.

National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc.
40 Rector Street, New York, N.Y.

BOSTON

CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE

CHARLOTTE

SAN FRANCISCO

TORONTO

NATIONAL DYES



Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to
All Types of Warp
Bobbins For Filling Wind

Samples of such bobbins gladly
furnished

THE
DANA S.
COURTNEY
COMPANY

Chicopee, Mass.
A. P. CARTER, Southern Agent, Gastonia, N. C.

PERSONAL NEWS

W. P. Stephens has been appointed second hand in spinning at the Appleton Company, Anderson, S. C.

J. E. McGraw has resigned as superintendent of the Robinson Spinning Company, Charlotte.

T. H. Lawson has resigned as overseer spinning at the Patterson Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Wade S. Buice has been elected treasurer of the Globe Yarn Mills, Mount Holly, N. C.

M. Mullinax has resigned his position as overseer carding, Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

E. J. Boswell has been promoted from night superintendent to general superintendent of the Whitehall Yarn Mill, Whitehall, Ga.

W. M. Southern, of Bessemer City, N. C., has become overseer of carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte.

E. T. Johnson has been promoted from overseer carding to superintendent of the Robinson Spinning Company, Charlotte.

Frank Inman, formerly of the Baldwin Mill, Chester, S. C., has become overseer carding at Eureka Mill, of the same place.

D. C. Gunter is now general overseer of night spinning at the Loray Division, Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

T. C. Stevenson has succeeded D. O. Wylie as superintendent of the Waldensian Weavers, Inc., Valdese, N. C.

R. L. Hulsey has become general overseer of day carding at the Loray Division, Manville-Jenckes Company, Loray, Gastonia, N. C.

G. D. Bynum has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Appleton Company, Anderson, S. C., to become overseer spinning at the Barrow County Cotton Mills, Winder, Ga.

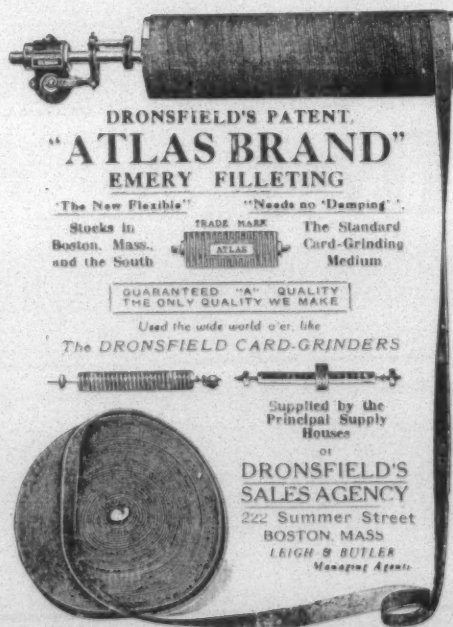
A. L. Fonville has resigned as superintendent of the Cheraw Cotton Mills and the River Hill Spinning Company, Cheraw, S. C., a position which he had held for 12 years.

C. C. Page, who has been division superintendent of spinning at night at the Loray Division, Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C., now has his former position as overseer day spinning.

S. C. Davis has been promoted from overseer weaving to division superintendent of twisting and spooling at the Loray Division, Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

O. G. Morehead has been promoted from division superintendent of carding, day and night, to division superintendent of carding and spinning, day and night at the Loray Division, Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

Francis L. Hill has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Weononah Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C., to devote his entire time to the sale of Platt's metallic clothing for cotton and wool cards. He is sole agent in the United States for this clothing, which is made by Platt Brothers, of Roubaix, France. Mr. Hill has organized his business under the name of Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Company, Lexington, N. C.



PERSONAL NEWS

J. J. Rhinehardt has been transferred from general overseer day spinning to general overseer night carding at the Loray Division, Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, N. C.

R. F. Craig has resigned as treasurer of the Globe Yarn Mills, Mount Holly, N. C., in order to devote more time to his other mill interests and to the Gaston County Dyeing Machine Company.

W. O. Ruffin, formerly overseer of night weaving at the Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn., is now second hand in weaving and slashing at the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Warrenville, S. C.

George Fish, general manager of the Lowell, Peerless and Avon Mills, entertained his office forces, superintendent and overseers at an elaborate dinner at Lowell, N. C., last week. Thirty-seven men were present.

Ben W. Montgomery will act as president and treasurer of the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., for the present. He is a brother of W. S. Montgomery, president and treasurer of these mills, who was killed in an automobile wreck last week.

Governor Richards, of South Carolina, was the guest of honor at the quarterly meeting of the textile club at Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C. Over 150 guests were present, the meeting being held in the community house.

Stetton Dryform Company

The Stetton Dryform Company has been organized in Philadelphia to manufacture and distribute improved metal drying forms for the hosiery industry. The company has offices at 509 Denck Building, and a factory at Boudine and Cayuga streets, Philadelphia.

H. W. Anderson, president of the Fidelity Machine Company, and also president of the Clyde Mills, Inc., Newton, N. C., is president of the new company. J. O. V. Stetton, who has spent the last 14 years in developing improvements in metal forms will be general manager and vice-president. W. Waldie, of Philadelphia, is secretary.

OBITUARY

John T. Moreland

Spartanburg, S. C.—Funeral services were held here for John T. Moreland, president of the Moreland Sizing Company, who died from a stroke following a year's illness.

Mr. Moreland was a native of Glendale, where he began his career as a doffer in the Glendale Cotton Mill. He worked his way up to superintendent of the mill. He was also boss spinner in the Exposition Mills of Atlanta, and from there went to Langley in the same capacity. He moved to Columbia, where he became assistant superintendent of the Olympia Mills. He went from there to Henrietta Mills as superintendent.

When the Saxon Cotton Mills were organized in Spartanburg, Mr. Moreland became its first superintendent, leaving that establishment to begin a size manufacturing business here. He had associated with him E. C. Thomas.



Each Individual Yarn or Fabric Cost per Unit based upon Normal Machinery Production in Fixed Hours and Established Labor and Expense Programs.

(For Establishing Manufacturing Policies)

Departures from Normal Located—The Current Cost of Non-Production per Unit and that portion of Normal Production not obtained.

(For Judging the exact effect in Cost of Subnormal Conditions or Curtailment)

Full Cost, or what is commonly known as Actual Cost of each Individual Yarn or Fabric.

(For directing Sales Policies)

Computed Entirely by Textile Calculations under TEXT-L-COST Methods.

Disclosed quickly by Mathematical calculations.

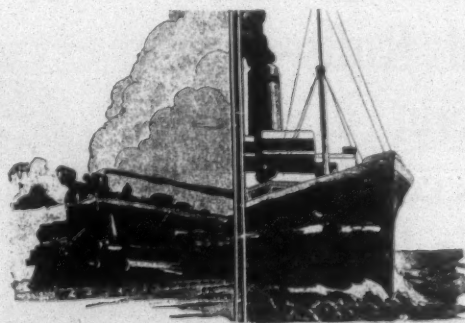
Obtained periodically or whenever desired merely by applying current departures from Normal per Unit to the Established Normal Cost per Unit of each Yarn or Fabric.

Established Office Records not Disturbed
No Interference with Mill Operations

Address Inquiries to

RHYNE, MOORE & THIES

Textile Cost Accountants—Certified Public Accountants
Charlotte, N. C.



Consider the Carolinas As a Site for Your Plant

Mr. Manufacturer: Eventually you will come to the Carolinas. Why not now? Enterprising cities and towns with good churches, excellent schools and fine highways are ready to welcome you. Full tax exemptions (in South Carolina). Abundance of loyal, intelligent labor, excellent transportation facilities, vast quantities of raw material at low prices are available. We supply accurate surveys made by competent engineers, giving detailed reports covering the requirements of every type of industry. Yours for service suited to your needs.

CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL AGENCY

Builders Building

Charlotte, N. C.

Walter S. Montgomery Killed in Auto Wreck

Columbia, S. C.—Walter S. Montgomery, Spartanburg cotton mill president and James Parker, Columbia high school senior, were killed last Thursday night in a head-on collision between their automobiles on the Sumter road four miles east of here.

Isaac Andrews, mill executive and nationally known trap-shooter and Dr. Elwood F. Bell, prominent pharmacist and cattle breeder, both of Spartanburg, were injured and in the other machine five Columbia high school students were also injured.

Textile Executive

Walter Scott Montgomery, son of John H. and Susan Holcombe Montgomery, was born near Cross Anchor, this county, in 1868. He came to Spartanburg in 1874 and received his education at Miss Mary Gamewell preparatory school and Wofford College. After this he entered the hardware business in the firm of Lethco and Montgomery.

He first became interested in textile manufacturing when he took a position at Spartan Mills, of which he was president and treasurer at the time of his death. When he went to Spartan Mills, T. Sloan Crawford took charge of the hardware company. This firm now bears the name of Montgomery & Crawford. Mr. Montgomery was the senior partner.

One in the textile business, Mr. Montgomery rose to the top, holding, at the time of death, the position, besides that at Spartan Mills, of treasurer and manager of Laurens Mills and large stockholder in others. His

son, Walter, Jr., is treasurer of the Cowpens Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Montgomery was also prominently connected with the power development at Lake Summit, N. C., and was a member of the Montgomery Trust Company corporation.

The late Mr. Montgomery is survived by his widow, Mrs. Bessie Gibbs Montgomery, formerly of Columbia; one son, Walter Montgomery, Jr.; two daughters, Mrs. Fred Oates of Asheville, and Mrs. John Cart, of Spartanburg; two brothers, Victor M. Montgomery and Ben W. Montgomery, both of Spartanburg; and some grandchildren.

Textile Industry Begins Advertising Campaign

The first advertisements in a series to be published by the Cotton-Textile Institute appeared in the daily trade papers in New York this week. The advertising campaign will be used to further strengthen the style position of cotton fabrics.

The first advertisement is to be followed by others, a comprehensive plan to make cotton fabrics stylish having been worked out for presentation to the public. These advertisements mark the beginning of the first cooperative effort to advertise the cotton textile industry. It is understood the appeal of the campaign will be based largely upon the style element.

Funds for the campaign were raised jointly by the cotton mills, cotton shippers and commission houses. The plan is based on three steps in the course of style

Uniform Cones, Tubes and Rolls—the Secret of Successful Winding



U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Main Office:
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Branch Offices:
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ATLANTA, GA.

The fact that U S Cones, Rolls, and Tubes are endorsed by the Universal Winding Company and other manufacturers of winding machinery shows that U S Products are unusually uniform, well-made, and give exceptional winding results.

We carry standard $6\frac{7}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{16}$ " Foster Rolls in stock, ready for immediate delivery. Have you tried the new Foster Roll $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter? The larger diameter assures faster and better winding, and is approved by the Foster Machine Company of Westfield, Mass., makers of the winder.

We also supply cones for the Universal magazine creels of high-speed warpers. These cones are made to the correct pitch or taper recommended by the Universal Winding Company.

For prompt service write, wire, or 'phone

BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES

development: 1.—The high trend, from Paris; 2.—The Fifth avenue trend, and 3.—Mass production. It will be the aim to trace and define these, from inception.

The Cotton-Textile Institute has, as part of its program, a plan to issue a news bulletin, which will highlight briefly, the news of cottons. This bulletin will be issued periodically, and will be sent to a list of cutters-up, to members of the Institute, and to others who are interested.

Less Child Labor in North Carolina

Raleigh, N. C.—A statement released by the North Carolina Department of Child Welfare says that the number of children certified in employment in North Carolina was reduced 14.1 per cent in 1928 from the number employed in 1927.

The survey of the commission shows that 5,012 children under 16 years of age are employed in all of the industries of the State. It states that only two per cent of the 14-year-old children of the State are employed while in the United States as a whole the percentage is 12.6.

The report states that the number of children employed in cotton mills was reduced 21.5 per cent and that in other major industries an average decrease of 28.4 per cent was shown. While a 41 per cent increase was found in the minor industries.

In cotton manufacturing 3,809 children are employed which the report states is a reduction of 23.3 per cent from the average cotton mill certification of children over a period of six years.

There are 220,960 persons employed in North Carolina industries, the survey of the welfare commission shows. The number of children employed is 2.3 per cent of all adults employed it states.

In a statement accompanying the report E. F. Carter, secretary of the child welfare commission, said, "notwithstanding North Carolina's continued growth and its pre-eminence in textile manufacturing the percentage of children employed therein is decreasing at a high ratio in view of an extraordinary growth in adult employment."

Laws affecting child labor were enacted in 1919 by the State.

Textile Operating Executives To Meet

The March meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia is to be held at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, on March 19. The program will be devoted to a discussion of carding and spinning.

Officers of Textile Merchants Association

Announcement of the election of S. Robert Glassford, of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Inc., as president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York was made following an organization meeting of the Association's new board of directors.

Other officers were chosen as follows: T. Holt Haywood, vice-president; Elroy Curtis, treasurer; Perry S. Newell, secretary.

The board appointed an executive committee including Mr. Glassford, Mr. Haywood, ex officio, Bertram H. Borden, Mr. Curtis and Norman S. Hope.



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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Our Annual Review Number

WE have heard many favorable comments relative to our Annual Review Number of last week and several prominent mill men have stated that it was the best and most interesting Annual Review Number that has ever been published by a textile journal.

Our statistics relative to the increase of spindles, looms and knitting machines during 1928 were interesting, especially as relating to the increase in textile diversification in the South, but the real feature was the letters from prominent mill men upon the subject, "What's the Matter With the Cotton Manufacturing Industry."

A copy of our letter asking for these statements was published upon the editorial page of the January 24th issue of the Southern Textile Bulletin and our readers therefore know that we did not attempt to direct or lead the writers, but only asked them for a frank discussion of the situation.

It is, of course, impossible to please everybody and as there were so many emphatic statements made along one line, it is very probable that some of those, of an opposite thought, are now proclaiming that the statements should not have been published.

We believe that the time is past for doing the "ostrich act" that is hiding our heads in the sand and that the facts must be faced and openly discussed.

When the curtailment began last spring under the guidance of the the Cotton-Textile Institute, it was very nearly 100 per cent in accordance with the agreement, but as each month went by manufacturers "fudged" more and more until there was a considerable difference between the agreement and the performance and it became evident that some men had very little regard for their pledges.

Experiences of the past six years and a study of production and sales during that period show that on yarn and on cotton goods with the exception of certain specialties such as automobile tire fabrics and cords, 80 per cent production, upon the present set-up, will supply the demand and that mills must expect to curtail an average of 20 per cent.

This being true mills should figure their overhead and other costs upon the basis of 80 per cent production instead of the present 100 per cent production basis.

One reason for mills showing disappointing profits has been that their prices have been made upon the basis of 100 per cent production whereas they should have based them upon 80 per cent operation.

It is certainly a fact that very few mills have been able to show reasonable profits during the past year and that statement goes for the former five or six years.

Such a situation can not continue indefinitely and in our Annual Review Number of last week, we endeavored to put the situation squarely before the industry and we hope and believe that the frank statements of prominent cotton manufacturers have brought us nearer a solution.

The Hoover Danger

WE have several times expressed our admiration of the character and ability of President-elect Hoover, but have also said that from the standpoint of centralization of power and the probable extension of Federal bureaus, he is the most dangerous man who has ever occupied the President's chair at Washington, and already the movement has begun as will be noted from the following newspaper dispatch from San Francisco:

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—The Examiner declared today that it had learned that Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford

University, would take a temporary place in President Hoover's cabinet as Secretary of the Interior and that he later is to be named Secretary of a new department, that of education and public welfare.

The Examiner understood that the formation of the new executive department of the government would require about two years, and that it would have jurisdiction over the public health service, the bureau of education, the women's and children's bureaus of the department of labor and hospitalization and care of war veterans.

This is an open boast of the advocates of Federal supervision of education that its establishment under President Hoover is assured.

For many years some of the most rabid bureaucrats and agitators have been seeking Federal supervision of education which will mean an army of additional Federal employees drawing salaries at the expense of the taxpayers of this country.

In order to secure the support of the teachers of this country, it is proposed that under certain conditions teachers shall receive supplementary salaries from the Federal Government.

The condition is, and it is a diabolical idea, that those teachers who teach in accordance with the instructions of the Federal Department of Education shall obtain the extra pay.

Our leading colleges and universities are filled with radicals and atheists and from such institutions will come the men who will determine the policies of the Federal Department of Education.

When that department decrees the teaching of evolution or the filthy doctrine of psychoanalysis, the teachers in a State which does not believe in evolution or psychoanalysis must teach those doctrines or else forfeit the extra pay which they would get from the Federal Government.

When ordered to teach from books praising the bolshevism and free love of Russia it will be a question of teaching from such books or suffering a financial loss.

It is beyond any doubt the most dangerous proposition that has ever been presented to the American people and yet under Hoover's well known leanings toward Federal bureaus and centralization of power, we shall in all probability see the Federal Department of Education established.

The people of the several States are able to take care of the education of their children and have no need of Federal supervision and we still hope that Mr. Hoover will realize the danger of putting control of public education in the hands of a small group of people in Washington.

Walter S. Montgomery

THE news of the tragic death of Walter S. Montgomery in an automobile accident was received by the textile industry of the South with deep regret.

As a member of a family whose name has been identified with the development of the textile industry of the South, he carried on with credit to his name and to the industry.

Walter Montgomery did not seek the limelight and seldom attended meetings of cotton manufacturers, but he was held in high esteem and his ability as a manufacturer and business man was beyond question.

About two years ago we happened to meet him on a train when he was on his way to shoot ducks in Eastern North Carolina and he made a statement which we have always appreciated when he said, "I read very few journals, but I read every issue of the Southern Textile Bulletin."

We appreciated that statement from a busy and successful man like Walter Montgomery and have always remembered it.

Careless high school students, trying to race past a car ahead of them, have caused the textile industry of the South a great loss.

Not the First Looms

WE note that the Spartanburg Herald says editorially:

We are to be making looms in Spartanburg county in the next few days. These will be the first looms for cotton mills ever made in the South and it is expected to mark the beginning of a great industry.

They are mistaken in saying that these are the first looms ever made in the South.

About 1905 the D. A. Tompkins Company, of Charlotte, engaged in the manufacture of looms and sold fifty of them to a mill at Monroe, N. C., where they were operated for a time.

The D. A. Tompkins Company, however, had no experienced loom men in their organization and the looms produced were so unsatisfactory that they finally discontinued their manufacture.

Ginghams Coming Back

THERE are many who believe that a change in styles is impending and that woven patterns are going to be popular.

The following extract from a letter from a prominent New York commission merchant to the editor of this journal seems to confirm that view:

I know you will be glad to hear that there is a considerable improvement in the dry goods market and 1929 has started off so far as colored goods are concerned a good deal better than did 1928. Ginghams are showing quite a comeback and it looks as if we may run into a season where woven patterns will once more be in vogue.

Night Shifts in China

WHILE we are discussing the elimination of night work in the United States it seems that the Chinese unions are insisting upon its continuation in that country.

In the reports of numerous strikes in China as reported in the Chinese Economic Bulletin, we note the following:

Wu-fok Weaving and Dyeing Factory, 79 Yung Hsing Li, Chapei, Shanghai.

Cause: Stoppage of night shift and night refreshment expenses provision of 15 coppers per head owing to dullness of business.

Demand: Resumption of night shift.

Settlement: Reduction of length of night shift and night refreshment expenses provision to 10 coppers.

Hsiang Chang Silk and Cotton Weaving Factory.

Cause: Failure to meet the workers' demand for resumption of night shift.

Demands: Resumption of night shift.

Settlement: No resumption of night shift. A subsidy of 3 days' wages given wages given workers for the period of strike.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Nashville, Tenn. — The Hartford Hosiery Mills have been incorporated by F. H. Crowe, 42nd avenue, N. Y., and associates.

Columbus, Ga.—The Ace Knitted Fabrics Mills have been incorporated by C. A. McKibben, 2911 Peabody avenue.

Belmont, N. C. — The Stowe Spinning Company and Eagle Yarn Mills have declared semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent.

Columbia, Tenn. — The Cadet Knitting Mills are to construct a full fashioned unit equipped with 50 machine, with room for installation of an additional 50 later. The company has plans for refinancing which are to be voted upon by stockholders at an early date.

Monroe, N. C.—Union Mills Company was chartered this week to take over the plant and property of the defunct Icemorlee Cotton Mills. The authorized capital stock is \$200,000 with \$100,000 subscribed by C. W. Johnston, R. H. Johnston, and W. H. Belk, all of Charlotte, N. C. It is understood that the plant will be put in operation at once.

Mooresville, N. C.—Stockholders of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, at the annual meeting of the organization re-elected the old board of directors, who in turn at a subsequent meeting elected the following officers: Robert Lassiter, president; J. E. Sherrill, chairman of the board; P. S. Boyd, vice-president and general manager; George C. Goodman, secretary and treasurer, and C. Robert Johnston, assistant secretary and treasurer.

Pelzer, S. C. — The Pelzer Manufacturing Company plant of the New England Southern Mills is installing a considerable amount of new combing machinery for the production of combed broadcloths. Pelzer has been making a high class carded broadcloth for a long while, having done a good business on that carded fabric, and is now going to enter the combed broadcloth market with a considerable production.

Dallas, Tex.—Morten-Davis Hosiery Mill is now manufacturing full-fashioned, high-grade silk hosiery for women. The plant has a capacity of 30,000 dozen a year, which will be increased to 50,000 dozen in the spring. Thirty-five people are now employed and this number will be increased to 50. The silk used is imported from Japan and is knit on 14 45-gauge machines.

Talladega, Ala.—Bids were received at the office of J. E. Sirrine & Co., mill engineers, for 140 odd houses which the Bemis Bag Company proposes to build at their plant here. The contract was not awarded, as it will be necessary to submit the bids to the head offices of the Bemis Company, it was stated. It is expected that about a week will elapse before the contract is awarded.

The total amount involved in the construction of the 140 odd employees' houses which are of eight different types is expected to be around \$225,000.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Clover, S. C. — It is reported that plans are being drawn either for another textile manufacturing plant at Clover, or for a large addition to one of the plants already there. An effort made to get definite information failed.

Seierville, Tenn.—Having purchased the hosiery mill here formerly owned by the Charles H. Bacon Company, the Seierville Hosiery Mills, a new corporation, will begin at once the manufacture of hosiery, with an approximate production of 1,200 dozen pairs a day.

Officers of the new company are: T. J. Campbell, president and general manager; Judge A. M. Payne, vice-president; E. E. Connor, second vice-president; Saunders Atchley, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Campbell has been with and will remain with the Charles H. Bacon Company, of Lenoir City and Loudon, dividing his time with Seierville.

Wadesboro, N. C.—A deal has been closed with North-manufacturers affecting the old Singleton Silk Mill situated a mile north of town. This plant, which was in operation by the Singleton interests for a number of years, was purchased twelve months ago by H. B. Allen and W. Henry Liles, and equipped with new machinery. The company will engage in the processing of rayon yarns. The new owners of the rayon throwing plant were in Wadesboro recently to complete negotiations and stated that they planned to begin production within the next ten days or two weeks.

Selma, Ala.—Incorporation papers for the new textile mill which has been secured for Selma, are being passed on, according to J. A. Fuller, president of the Selma Chamber of Commerce. Construction of the mill to cost \$300,000, will begin about March 1, on the site adjoining the People's Oil Company on Jeff Davis avenue. The total investment in buildings, machinery and other property is expected to amount to \$1,150,000, and from three to four months will be required for the construction of the first mill, which should be ready for operation in June or July. Collection of \$250,000 in stock subscriptions has assured the mill for Selma. Practically all the employees to be used in the new mill will be natives of this region.

Marion, N. C.—The Clinchfield Manufacturing Company, of Marion at its annual stockholders meeting recently reelected old officers as follows:

B. Mabrey Hart, president and treasurer; H. M. Leslie, first vice-president; J. L. Morgan, second vice-president; W. L. Morris, secretary and assistant treasurer.

Board of directors: C. A. Johnson, Tarboro, N. C., chairman of the board; H. V. Brumley, New York, N. Y.; T. J. Gibbs, Marion, N. C.; W. W. Guy, Marion, N. C.; B. M. Hart, Tarboro, N. C.; W. C. Hill, Norfolk, Va.; H. M. Leslie, New York, N. Y.; J. L. Morgan, Marion, N. C.; J. H. Rodgers, Norfolk, Va.; M. Rosenwasser, New York, N. Y.; E. F. Smith, Jersey City, N. J.; W. E. Wall, New York, N. Y.; John Yancey, Marion, N. C.; Frank H. Leslie, New York, N. Y.; W. L. Morris, Marion, N. C.

The mills paid 12 per cent in dividends for the year from earnings.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Hickory, N. C. — Hickory Grove Hosiery Mills Company, Inc., recently chartered, will begin operations within a few days. A temporary building has been erected to house the equipment, consisting of 30 knitters, 2 loopers and one sewing machine. The concern is capitalized at \$50,000, with C. S. Groves, president; E. D. Yoder, secretary and treasurer, and C. S. Groves, Jr., manager. Men's fancy hose, silk, cotton and rayon, will be manufactured and sold to converters. The senior Mr. Groves is president and manager of the Real Silk Hosiery Mill here and the other two members of the new concern are also interested in this company.

Greenville, S. C. — The plant of the Piedmont Shirt Company will be made one-third larger in the near future. This decision was reached at the first annual meeting of the directors, when a 7 per cent dividend on the company preferred stock was authorized.

The plant now has 40 machines and will add about 15 more. The present output is about 4,000 shirts weekly and it is proposed to increase this to nearly 6,000 weekly. The company began operation March 1, of last year and made a highly satisfactory showing, a substantial surplus being set aside from the year's earnings.

Wadesboro, N. C. — The West Knitting Corporation, which began operation here four months ago held its first stockholders' meeting recently. The date marked the close of a period of very satisfactory activity. The production at this time is 50 per cent of capacity, and the outlook for business in 1929 is very favorable.

The same officers were re-elected for another year as follows: C. H. West, president; L. D. Rivers, vice-president; H. B. Allen, temporary secretary and treasurer, and F. D. Webster, superintendent.

Spartanburg, S. C. — Three Untersee variable speed spinning frame motors have recently been installed in Southern cotton mills and their progress is being watched with interest, according to the electrical department of J. E. Sirrine & Co., mill engineers, Greenville, S. C. Following are the places where these motors are installed: Slater Mills, Greenville county; mills at

Gainesville, Ga., and mill at Talladega, Ala. These motors were invented by one of the chief engineers of the General Electric Company and are said to be the first variable speed motors to be installed on spinning frames in the South. In the event that they come up to the expectations of the inventor, a wide-spread change in the operation of spinning frames is predicted. The variable speed motor is intended to regulate the speed of the spinning frame to which it is attached, and thus attain best results.

Clinton, Tenn. — Net profits of the Magnet Mills, Inc., of Clinton, formerly the Magnet Knitting Mills, for the year ended December 31, 1928, with two months estimated by the management were \$245,000, as compared with \$332,108 in 1927, it is stated by C. S. Kincaid, president, in connection with the public offering of \$1,000,000 secured 6 per cent 10-year sinking fund gold bonds with stock purchase warrants, by the Foreman Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. The 1926 earnings were \$331,950 and in 1925 were \$278,694.

Belmont Mills May Merge

Reports that a merger was to be formed by a group of mills in Gaston county, which have been current for some time, took on more definite form last week at the meeting of the stockholders of the Stowe Spinning Company, at Belmont, one of the Lineberger-Stowe group of mills.

W. C. Wilkinson, banker and mill man, of Charlotte, proposed that the mills in this group be consolidated into one corporation, asking for a vote on the matter by the stockholders of the Eagle plant. The stockholders decided, however, that the committee which has been studying the merger plan, continue its work for the present and report at a later meeting. This committee consists of Mr. Wilkinson, R. L. and S. P. Stowe and D. E. Rhyne.

Autun, S. C., To Be Called LaFrance

The town of Autun, S. C., is to be known hereafter as LaFrance. The Pendleton Manufacturing Company, said to be the oldest mill in the South that has operated continuously, was purchased some time ago by the LaFrance Textile Industries and the name of the town will be changed also.

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WHO'S WHO

AMONG
TEXTILE SALESMEN

B. R. WOFFORD

B. R. Wofford was born at Cartersville, Ga., in 1870, and now makes his home in Atlanta, Ga.

He was for a number of years in the traffic department of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, in Atlanta, and later filled a similar position with the Bell Telephone Company, in St. Louis, Mo.

For twenty years he has been a salesman with Jenkins Bros., one of the largest manufacturers of valves in the United States and his continued employment over a period of this length is sufficient testimony relative to the value of his service and his efficiency as a salesman.

While he covers a larger territory and his work is by no means, confined to cotton mills, he has made many acquaintances and friends in the textile industry and his visits are welcome.



WILLIAM H. BARNHARDT

William H. Barnhardt was born at Concord, N. C., and graduated from N. C. State College in 1923.

After working in the dye house and winding rooms of the Gibson Manufacturing Company and Hobart Mills, of Concord, N. C., for about two years, he entered the technical laboratory of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. at Wilmington, N. C., and spent a year studying the application of dyestuffs and taking the Du Pont sales training course.

He has been with the Celanese Corporation for about three years and has covered the entire South for them, but his present territory is North and South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

He has a wife and one child and makes his home in Charlotte. His practical knowledge of dyeing has been of aid to him in his salesmanship.



THE SHUTTLE PEOPLE

New Fabrics Need New Heddle Frames

in a hurry

Fickle femininity discard fabric fashions hurriedly. New weaves must be designed to attract well dressed women. The speed of getting new fabrics to the trade is dependent upon, to a great extent, the delivery of new heddle frames.

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Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Lessons for Lancashire From American Mills?

(Continued from Page 12)

appears to offer new avenues for research for Lancashire in her quest for new and cheaper methods of production. Before the war America had only half the number of looms in Lancashire, whereas now, chiefly due to her readiness to adopt automatic machinery, she has a loomage equal to that here.

The report proceeds: "The American millowner must be given credit for the introduction not only of this spirit of co-operation but also for having devised means that will increase the output and lower cost and being constantly on look out for improvement, not hesitating to scrap a machine which has become obsolete. . . ."

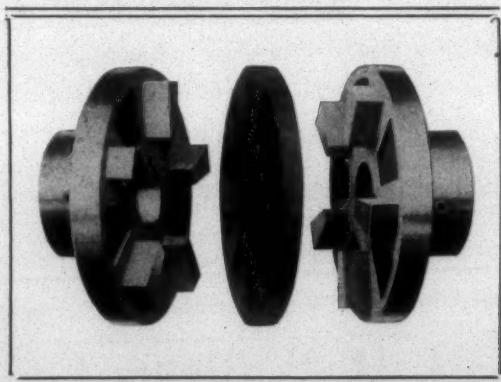
There can be no doubt that the American industrialist believes psychology to be a necessary knowledge for mill management. The introduction of efficiency or industrial investigation experts would certainly be something new for Lancashire. It has never had them in the past, and it seems highly improbable that it will have them in the future, at least to the same extent as in America. There is, however, a sound psychological lesson to be learned, especially in connection with the distribution of weekly statistics to departmental overlookers, who would also have conferences at regular intervals under the chairmanship of an important official. There are well-known and efficient companies in Lancashire who adopt this procedure, but, speaking generally, the foremen are not given the administrative responsibilities which their position demands. The adoption of printed notices has always formed part of

the management of Lancashire mills, and in this respect there is little to learn from America.

The American Textile Institute constitutes a live organization. It has spent much time and study on the costings of cotton yarns and cloths, though these are by no means an improvement over many systems already in use in Lancashire. The American Textile Institute widening the field for the consumption of cotton cloths. It is clear from the report that the American cotton institute, however, has certainly done a great work in industry has in no small degree succeeded in organizing on the basis of large-scale production, although it is stated that mass production in the cotton industry in the United States and in Japan is only in its infancy. Large-scale production necessarily means the determination of a market for the consumption of the commodity produced. To quote Mr. Pease: "The introduction of mass production distates simultaneously an extension of the consumption of cotton goods The Cotton-Textile Institute has devoted considerable activities in the direction of finding new uses in which cotton can be employed, and generally in bringing about an increase in the consumption of cotton."

America has a large home trade market, due in no small measure to her greater per capita consumption—24 lb. against 15 lb. in this country,—but one important point is that her total productivity is nowhere near that of Lancashire, who is consequently faced with a different problem—that of satisfying the wants of far-distant people. In other words, Lancashire's problem is international rather than national. So long as Lancashire can rely on India and China taking standardized lines there would appear to be no reason why mass

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—form a perfect safeguard between the power and its goal by absorbing the destructive surges in a specially constructed leather disc, which provides flexibility in every direction.

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production should not be the aim of Lancashire on lines similar to what has been done in America. The combination type of organization would seem to offer most scope. With this type of management the introduction of "technical experts," "time experts," and "efficiency experts" would be possible, together with a central selling organization. Considerable economies would be effected by such a system of production, but where the commodity is less stereotyped, as in fine spinning and fancy fabrics, there is apparently little scope for large-scale production.

The report, however, is based on an American accomplishment from which Lancashire has plenty to learn, although Mr. Pease has not intended that the contents of the report should be a cure for our ills, for he says: "The methods described are not intended to be applicable in each country; it depends on the wages, the number of available workpeople, and restrictions, as, for example, in working hours, etc., in each country. The methods may be more applicable to certain individual mills than to an industry as a whole in any one country."

A Remedy for Rayon Dyeing Troubles

(Continued from Page 14)

known for long after they enter the dyehouse; all differences in dyeing properties are soon revealed—in the dyebath.

Is this not a costly system, if it may be called a system, of testing rayon—depending on the dyer to hit the right formula before he has spoiled part of the batch? Would it not be much safer, more efficient, to make a few simple tests in the dyehouse to identify the rayon before it is ordered and again before it is dyed?

It is strange that although all well-informed dyers know how to dye the various kinds of rayon, few seem to know the tests for identifying them. How can their knowledge of dyeing methods be put to use if they cannot determine the exact nature of the rayon in their goods?

"Silk" has ventured in the past to declare that many of the most common troubles met with in dyeing rayon may be traced back to careless purchasing of the yarn and it has tried to stress the importance of testing all rayon for dyeing properties before any orders are placed. This preliminary testing would logically fall to the mill chemist or, lacking a chemist, to the head dyer. We have even ventured to argue that every dyer may rightfully demand, for his own protection as well as for that of his mill, the privilege of testing rayon before it is bought. But this argument is quite obviously pointless if the dyers are unable to identify the rayons by simple chemical tests.

The whole problem, therefore, of finding a remedy for most of the difficulties that make life miserable for rayon dyers, reduces itself to the comparatively simple matter of teaching dyers the identification tests. When that much has been accomplished rayon will become far more popular in the dye house than it now is.—Silk.

Standard Looms, Inc. Almost Ready

Operations at the Standard Looms, Inc., of Spartanburg, S. C., a new plant to manufacture looms, will be started within the next two weeks. It is expected that the plant will be operating at capacity within the next six months.



Look to the point of support—

if you will have economical, trouble-free performance.

The TOLHURST Center Slung Extractor produces a tremendous volume of work per day—speeds up the number of cycles and is outstanding in its dependability and simplicity. These advantages are largely due to the fact that the machine is **Center Slung**. By arranging the support at a point on a plane through the center of gravity of the basket, the tendency to dance or vibrate with unbalanced loads is overcome. Thus it is that the patented Tolhurst Center Slung construction plays such a vital part in the yield and performance of the machine.

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Overseer spinning, colored work. If possible apply in person. If by letter give reference and full information in first letter. Pilot Cotton Mill, Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted

At once, one loom fixer for high speed Hopedale looms. Salary \$21.60 per week. Address W. E. Evans, Overseer Weaving and Finishing, P. O. Box No. 145, Crawford, Ga.

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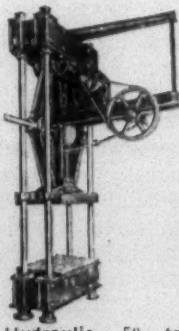
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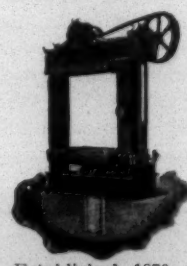
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Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
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102 New Textile Plants in the South in 1928

(Continued from Page 10)

Woosley Knitting Mills, Shelbyville, full fashioned silk hose.

Smithville Hosiery Mill, Smithville, full fashioned silk hose.

Wellwood Silk Mills, Sparta, silk goods.

Texas

Morten-David Hosiery Mill, Dallas, full fashioned hosiery.

Paramount Hosiery Mills, Houston, silk goods.

Virginia

Berryville Silk Mills, Berryville, rayon and silk goods.

Klotz Silk Mfg. Co., Blackstone, silk goods.

Fern Rock Hosiery Mills, Bristol, fancy seamless hose.

DuPont Rayon Co., Amthill, rayon.

Buena Vista Textile Corp., Buena Vista, crepe de chine and georgette crepe.

Silk Mfg. Corp., Buena Vista, thrown silk.

Frank Ix & Sons, Inc., Charlottesville, broad silks and crepe de chine.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Covington, rayon.

Grottoes Silk Mills, Grottoes, crepe de chine.

Virginia Underwear Co., Martinsville, children's waist union suits.

Cavalier Hosiery Mills, Narrows, men's and boys' sport hose.

Petersburg Silk Hosiery Mill, Petersburg, ladies' full fashioned hose.

Dobson-Miller Corp., Pulaski, hosiery.

Virginia Maid Hosiery Mill, Pulaski, full fashioned hosiery.

Scottsville Braid Co., Scottsville, braids.

DuPont Rayon Co., Waynesboro, rayon.

Cotton—"A Versatile Textile"

Cotton as "the versatile textile" is described by Gove Hambidge in an article on "Cotton, Wool and Linen" in the February issue of Ladies' Home Journal.

"Cotton is smart," Mr. Hambidge writes, "it has acquired that magic and nowadays indispensable quality, style. Cotton dresses, coats, beach coats, shoes, accessories sell like hot cakes, they say, among the upper levels of consumers. Washable cotton frocks are no longer merely sensible, like square-toed shoes; they have become chic and fashionable; voiles, dimities, piques, brilliantly styled, printed, tinted or white, are among the materials used. These fabrics are not imitations of silk; they stand on their own merits.

"But vast as is the amount of cotton used for clothing, the amount used for industrial and household purposes is probably more vast."

Mr. Hambidge, in describing the great variety of uses of cotton, continues in part:

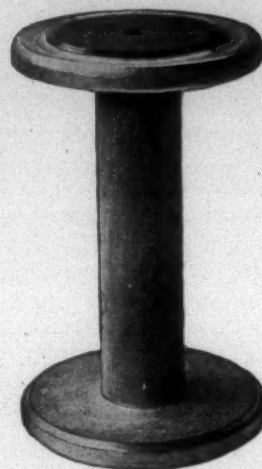
"For birth or death, cotton is always at your service. We sleep in cotton pajamas on a cotton-covered mattress. We take our morning shower inclosed in a water-proof cotton curtain, step out on a cotton bathmat, and dry our bodies on a cotton towel. We use tarpaulins and tents and sails and awnings and fly netting of cotton. Cotton covers our books and the tops and seats of our automobiles. We combine cotton with rubber to make our tires."

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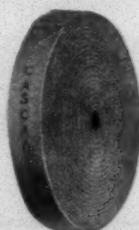
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Charlotte, N. C.

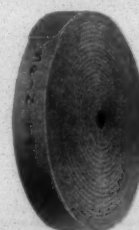
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COTTON

MEMPHIS, TENN.

"The Rising Tide of Jute"

(Continued from Page 9)

"Cotton textiles is one of our major industries. In point of employment it stands third. If we count those engaged in raising the raw material it stands first. Nearly half a million people work in our cotton mills and two million more find a livelihood in raising the fiber. There is no measure before our Congress more important than the proper protection of this great industry. There is nothing which will so quickly bring order out of textile chaos."

"Seraceta" Rayon Produced By Viscose Co.

Cellulose acetate yarns produced by the Viscose Company are to be known as "Seraceta" rayon, the company announces. This is the same name that is applied to this type of yarns by Courtaulds, Ltd., the British parent company, it is stated. Decision to call this product rayon was announced several months ago.

Production of Seraceta rayon will start the latter part of the year, at the new Viscose plant at Meadville, Pa., according to the company's announcement.

The new "Dulenza" 75-filament, subdued luster yarn recently introduced by the company is now being offered on a quantity basis, Viscose officials state. The company's announcement of the brand name "Seraceta," and the situation as regards "Dulenza" production follows:

"Seraceta" will be the brand name of all the Crown brand rayon yarns made by the acetate process at the new Meadville, Pa., plant which will commence actual production the latter part of 1929.

"Dulesco" is the trade name given to the first of the Crown brand rayon yarns manufactured with subdued luster. Besides having the high strength, evenness and excellent dyeing qualities of the bright luster yarns, its outstanding merits are greater softness, subdued luster and permanent finish.

"The underwear and hosiery trades are particularly large purchasers of this product.

"This yarn was developed on a quality and quantity basis about June, 1928.

"'Dulenza' is a new rayon yarn developed recently by the Viscose Company on a quality and quantity basis. Besides the qualities enumerated regarding the 'Dulesco,' this yarn is 75 filaments in 150 denier to 36 and 24 filaments in the 'Dulesco.'

"As a multifilament yarn it is in consequence softer to the touch and is particularly desirable in high grade fabrics, where this fact is of paramount importance.

"Underwear manufacturers are using this yarn in quantity today, having found it very adaptable for the finest rayon garments."

Selling Cotton Goods

Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, in a recent statement declared the textile industry needs a "concentrated effort" towards building up an export trade. His statement based upon an analysis of conditions in the industry showing a productive capacity far beyond consumption of cotton goods at home, has been the subject of comment during the week by The Wall Street Journal and other publications pointing out the possibilities of markets for American textiles in Latin America.

"If the cotton industry will diagnose its own case," says The Wall Street Journal, "it will quickly see that Mr. Hines has prescribed one of the medicines that will help to restore its voice. Apparently, we have a productive capacity of 8,500,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth, and the census shows that in 1921 the output was 6,450,000,000. How much we actually consume is a little uncertain, and the amount probably varies from year to year. Three or four years ago the Department of Commerce estimated consumption at 55 yards per capita. Other figures point to an average annual consumption of a little over 6,000,000 yards.

With a market for about 75 or 80 per cent of what we can produce, no further diagnosis is necessary to show why the cotton industry is not in full voice. The remedy, of course, would be a wider market. One of the means of widening it would be through export trade. The official figures for November show that in the first 11 months of 1928 our exports of cotton piece goods amounted to 476,000,000 square yards. Working at capacity, our mills in that time could have supplied domestic demand and had about 2,200,000,000 yards for export, or about four and one-half times as much as we actually exported.

Figures for the first 10 months of 1928 showing exports by countries now available show a total of \$938,000,000 merchandise shipped from the United States to Latin America. At that rate, in six weeks the Latin countries will take more from the United States than they did in a whole year a quarter-century ago. This is because they are increasing in purchasing power. It is needless to point out that the more money they have to spend the more they will buy both of necessary and luxury goods. This great increase in their purchases of goods from the United States seems to present an opportunity for the cotton-goods people of the United States to expand their sales.

But the cotton goods market is highly competitive. Goods will not sell themselves in Latin America nor will the dealers come here to seek for supplies. Probably that is what Mr. Hines was thinking of when he urged "concentrated effort." Foreign markets for cotton goods could be opened and expanded more efficiently through some co-operative organization formed for that purpose. The Webb act offers the opportunity for such organization, while the trade statistics show the necessity. The cotton industry would do well to concentrate attention on Mr. Hines' suggestion.—Spartanburg Herald.

Book Tells of Mill Villages

Chapel Hill, N. C.—The University of North Carolina Press, beginning a new year of activity, is planning one of its most significant contributions in the Social Study Series of regional studies of North Carolina which it is building.

Publication of Miss Harriet L. Herring's work on "Welfare Work in Mill Villages" has just brought the series number up to five.

Miss Herring writes authoritatively out of several years experience as a mill welfare worker, and her accounts gain all the more confidence as further reading denunciation of mill conditions or the equally sweeping reveals her entirely unmoved either by the sweeping approval of them. She portrays conditions as she has seen them, and she had the firsthand experience to know conditions as they are.

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320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

COTTON GOODS

New York. — Cotton goods markets were generally quiet during the week, although the total business done reached a fairly large figure. Most of the business in print cloths sheetings and other gray goods was for smaller lots, although a few large contracts were reported. Prices showed some weakness, but buyers were unable to find mills willing to take on their lowest bids.

Quotations held to the level that were established early in the week when one or two print cloth and sheeting numbers became easier to obtain at the concessions that had developed in one or two quarters. Several larger amounts also figured in trading and among them up to 5,000 piece lots were included. Repeated efforts to find someone who would take 7½¢ for 64x60s were again without success and 7½¢ was paid for small amounts, mostly for quick deliveries. A limited quantity was picked up in second hands at 7 7-16¢, but even this was a hard price to locate. April 80 squares were taken at 10½¢ and spots at 10½¢. Sales of 72x76s were made at 9½¢ during the day in 1,000-piece quantities. For 64x48s buyers paid 6½¢ and for a few 8.20-yard 5c.

The shortage spot and nearby position of a few of the carded broadcloths has become more noticeable to the general trade. This situation, affecting mainly the 90x60 and the 100x60, has been developing gradually, although the tendency has been pointed out previously in this column. Spots of the 90x60 have become scarce at 10¼ cents and the spots of the 100x60 tight at 10¼ cents. Late delivery of the 100x60 sold in a fair way at five-eighths.

There were sales of 40-inch, 88x80, 8.50 yard combed lawns at 12¼ cents; some makes are quoted at one-half. Spots of 40-inch, 96x92, 7.50 yard, have sold in one or two centers at 14½ cents, while some centers hold for three-quarters and higher.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x60s	6½
Print cloths, 27-inch, 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 38½-inch, 64x60s	7½
Gray goods, 39-inch, 68x72s	8¼
Gray goods, 39-inch, 80x80s	10¼
Dress gingham	12½a15
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	12½
Tickings, 8-ounce	21½a23
Denims	17½

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for
Southern Cotton Mills

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New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn trade continued rather quiet during the week. Inquiry indicated more interest by the consuming trades and gave promise of developing into much better business before long. The best business done was in weaving and insulating yarns.

Some sales of these yarns were reported as far ahead as the middle of March, although the quantities taken were not large.

Knitters bought sparingly and apparently were not willing to cover their future needs.

Spinners have held prices unusually well in the face of the light demand and the lower tendency in cotton prices. Some concessions were reported, but as a rule quotations were firm. A fairly large number of filling-orders, calling for 5,000 to 15,000 pounds were noted last week.

Market conditions continued rather spotty. There are many spinners who have good orders on hand. One instance of a knitting yarn spinner being sold ahead on ply yarns up to June is reported, but it is believed that in many instances, present orders are nearing their completion and that spinners are in quest of further business to keep their machinery in operation. This means the possibility of price irregularities, especially if there is any weakness in raw material. The presence of spinners here confirms this opinion, and there is no doubt that certain offers recently made may be accepted if there is no further incentive to independence.

Southern Single Warps.

8s	32½
10s	33
12s	33½
14s	34
16s	34½
20s	36½
24s	38
30s	40½
36s	40½
40s	49

Southern Single Skeins.

10s	32½
12s	32½
14s	33½
16s	34½
22s	36½
24s	37½
26s	38½
30s	39½
40s	46

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s-8s	33
10s	33½
12s	34
14s	34½
16s	35
20s	37
24s	38½
26s	39
30s	41
40s	48
50s	48

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarns.

8s	31½
10s	32
12s	32½
14s	33
16s	33
18s	34
20s	34½
22s	35½
24s	36½
26s	37½
30s	39½
40s	47
Two-Ply Mercerized Yarn.	
20s	60
26s	62
50s	75
60s	83
80s	1.07
90s	1.46

Southern Two-Ply Combed Peeler.

8s	43
20s	45
30s	47
38s	47
40s	52
40s	52
50s	56
60s	60
70s	72
80s	83

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.

8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	30½
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	32
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	33
Same warps	33½

Southern Two-Ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns.

8s-12s	44
20s	46
30s	50
36s	53
38s	53
40s	55
50s	58
60s	63
70s	75
80s	85

Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones.

10s	41
12s	41½
14s	42
16s	42½
22s	44
24s	46
26s	46½
28s	47
38s	51
40s	52
50s	57
60s	62
70s	72
Southern Two-Ply Warps.	
8s	33
14s	34½
24s	39½

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- 1—Crompton & Knowles Box Loom Fixer.

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Attention Cotton Mill Men

Call us for Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Efficiency Men, Dyers, Designers, Overseers all departments, Master Mechanics, Office Managers, Cost Accountants, Bookkeepers, male and female Stenographers. No charge to you for our service. Commercial Employment Agency, Greenville, S. C.

For Sale

On account of installing Barber-Colman machinery, we offer 4x5 plain and Boynton type spools, 24x54" section beams, Foster No. 32 spooler tensions. All of this equipment is in good condition and will be sold at reasonable prices. Address Equipment, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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For Sale

- 16—8x3½ Saco-Lowell Speeders, 160 spindles each, used one year, 1919 model.
 - 2—Saco-Lowell Spinning Frames, 2" ring, 3¼" gauge, tape drive, 1922 model, 276 spindles each.
 - 2—Whitin Spinning Frames, 2" ring, 3¼" gauge, tape drive, 1921 model, 276 spindles each.
 - 1—Card Flat Grinder, excellent condition.
 - 15—Saco-Lowell Spoolers, 120 spindles, 1923 and 1925 model, 5 never used.
 - 20,000 Lestershire Spools, practically new.
 - 4—Saco-Lowell Twisters, 2 or 2¼" ring, 3¼" gauge, 208 spindles each, tape drive, 1916 model, used 5 years. Excellent condition.
- Charlotte Textile Machinery Co.
Tel. Hem. 8014-W. Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted To Buy

Several 8x4 160 spindles fine frames. Prefer Saco-Lowell make made since 1920. Address Frames, care this paper.

Wanted

Additional specialty lines for cotton mills in N. C., S. C., Ga., and Ala., by mill concern acquainted with mills for many years. Traveling these States constantly. Address B. P. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Textile Education in South Carolina

One of the first States in the Union in textiles, South Carolina is without facilities for textile education in the State's agricultural and mechanical college—Clemson. This is brought out in a statement made recently before the South Carolina legislative committee on appropriations. The request for consideration involves a textile building, modern equipment and funds sufficient to employ an able staff of instructors. The idea has the support of the manufacturers of the State and has been presented to them within the year by Dr. Sikes, president of Clemson, and others identified with the department.

From Clemson comes this statement of the views of the textile department of the college:

There are many boys in the textile industry of this State who want a textile education. However, the textile school of the State does not have sufficient space and adequate equipment to take care of them.

It is the duty of the State to make the necessary provisions to train these boys of the textile industry, for the industry is paying a great share of the State taxes. Yet nothing has been done for the textile department of Clemson College since its organization in 1898.

Practically no week passes that the textile school does not have a request for a technically trained man. Some of these positions call for technically trained men with experience, while in other cases experience is not required. Many of these position will, in the course of time, permit the man to earn from \$2,000. to \$5,000 per year.

We have had inquiries from mills in other States making special request for textile students trained at Clemson. We are unable to fill these requests, due to the fact that the department is so small that it cannot train a large number of men. The State should provide the textile department with a new building and sufficient equipment to take care of from 200 to 400 men. There is an enrollment of approximately 175 men in the textile school today. As the textile school has more than doubled within the past two years, it is natural to assume that it will only be a short time until its enrollment will be from 300 to 400.

The textile school at Clemson is rendering a valuable service in industrial education. These men, trained in industrial education, become connected with schools of the textile centers of this State or with the manufacturing plant and teach textile courses in the evening. This enables adults in the textile industry to improve themselves greatly. Many men with families have taken advantage of this opportunity and have, as a result, received promotion in their respective plants.

At the present time many men in the textile industry are taking correspondence courses in textiles. They need personal instruction in these courses at certain intervals. If these industrial teachers are located in these communities, they can be of real service to the men of the trade. The amount of money going out of this State each year for such courses would no doubt take care of an appreciable part of the cost of the building and the instructors required to train these men at Clemson College.

South Carolina may erect great buildings and spend millions on the improvement of roads, but she can render no better service to the youth of this State than to provide adequately for their technical training.—
Greenville Daily News.

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as music instructor. 20 years experience; bands, orchestras, bugle corps. Harmonica bands, adult and juvenile. Wife also musician. Let us start a musical organization in your mill town. No. 5554.

WANT position as office man or shipping clerk. Age 21. Two years in college. Graduate Southern Business University. Know bookkeeping, also shipping. No. 5555.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic—or both. Experienced in some of the largest plants in the South. Best of references. No. 5556.

WANT position as overseer carder or spinner. Experienced and well qualified. Best references. No. 5557.

WANT position as overseer winding or winding and twisting. Can give satisfaction. References. No. 5558.

WANT position as overseer carding. Would like place in N. C., but will go anywhere. Now employed but wish to change. Best of references. No. 5559.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding or spinning or both. Capable, efficient and experienced. No. 5560.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or as second hand in large mill. Can give satisfaction. (From this man's letter we judge him to be well educated.) No. 5561.

WANT day position as overseer weaving. Now employed at night. Can give best of references and satisfaction. No. 5562.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Any kind of weaves, white, colored or fancies, up to 24 harness. Good references. No. 5563.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Overseer carding, spinning, spooling and warping for six years. Experienced in hostery and weave yarns. All around mill man and expert overhauler. No. 5564.

WANT position as overseer, weaving, plain or fancy. Would accept position as second hand in a large room in Southern mill. Best of references. No. 5565.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or spinning, twisting, warping and winding. Good references. No. 5566.

WANT position as overseer carding, or carding and spinning. Experienced and practical. Will go anywhere. No. 5567.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, don't have to move, but need and want bigger job. Best references. No. 5568.

WANT position as overseer and designer, plain or dobby work. Was two years at Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C., and two years with Union Mills, Union, S. C. References—those for whom I've work. No. 5569.

WANT position as superintendent, or assistant superintendent. Age 28, Graduate N. C. State College. Several years experience—two years superintendent of two mills on dobby work and fine yarns. Best of references. No. 5570.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 10 years experience on sail duck; I. C. S. course on cotton manufacturing, yarn and cloth calculations—dobbies, leno weaves, etc. Will make good. No. 5571.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding or spinning, or both. 15 years experience. Best references. No. 5572.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced and can give satisfaction. No. 5573.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner, in mill to ten to fifteen thousand spindles. Age 32. Now employed but wish to change. Prefer North Carolina. No. 5574.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding and spinning. Age 37; 13 years as overseer with one company. Married. All I ask is a opportunity to demonstrate my ability. A-1 references. No. 5575.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both; want day work. Age 35. Three years in Georgia Tech, and an I. C. S. graduate. Five years experience as overseer. Anywhere in the South. No. 5576.

WANT position as superintendent, fancy weave mill. Expert on Oriental and Axminster rug weaving. 20 years with one company. No. 5577.

WANT position as overseer carding, or as second hand in large mill in good location. On present job six years. Good references. No. 5578.

WANT position where merit wins. General office work, payroll or shipping clerk or assistant superintendent. Age 26, experienced and efficient. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5579.

WANT place as musician in up-to-date mill village. 12 years as band instructor. Am a good weaver and a good barber. Prefer the South. Good references. No. 5580.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder or spinner, or both carder and spinner in smaller mill. I. C. S. graduate, 22 years experience, serving long term at every place, and making high production. No. 5581.

WANT position as hostery sewing machine man. Experienced, well qualified and best references. No. 5582.

WANT position as overseer carding. Best of references. No. 5583.

WANT position as superintendent, or as weaver, carder or spinner in large mill. Now superintendent two small mills. Well experienced and can handle yarn or weave mill of plain goods. No. 5584.

WANT position as assistant superintendent, cost and general mill man, or designer. Clemson College graduate, two years experience as cost and general mill man. Best references. No. 5585.

SALES OF COTTON GOODS GAIN

By Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company

Our sales make a better showing this week for the totals are 15 per cent in excess of full production. Each department showed sales somewhat in excess of production, but the percentage of excess was greatest in fine and fancy goods. It took the market on these goods an extremely long time to show any effects from the long New Bedford strike last year, but the last few weeks have shown that after all this had its effects on the market.

It has been the best week on export colored fabrics since early December, and the best week in wash goods since early September. Gingham have been quite active during the week and the coming season offers more promise on these goods than for a number of years.

While it is quite true that there has been some disappointment in Worth Street over the fact that new business in January did not materialize as speedily, or in as large volume as hoped for, it is also true that the disappointment caused by this situation is more noticeable in Worth Street than in distributing centers away from New York. Through the greater part of the country business is good and dealers stocks are moderate. It is quite possible that we shall have more hand-to-mouth buying, even if the buying does come in that way, it should be considerably greater in volume than what we had in February and March a year ago, for underlying conditions are better now than then.

In no department of the industry has there been more improvement since last spring than in colored goods. The situation for the next six months looks encouraging in that division. Sheetings and drills have been quiet during the week. Print cloths have been only moderately active and prices are a trifle easier.

Lancashire is not the only part of the world that has got to fight for its export trade. We have got to have an export trade in this country, to take care of our surplus and we have got to fight to get it, for it seems a very necessary thing, in the present state of affairs on the narrow sheetings. The Mediterranean, African, Red Sea and Far Eastern business that we used to have on sheetings, has been sadly missed the last few years, and while we have held our own in the northern countries of South America, in Central America and the West Indies, and to a considerable extent in the Philippines, we have lost heavily in other markets.

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Draper Corp.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
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Saco-Lowell Shops.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
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Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
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- Cotton Openers and Lappers—**
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Whitin Machine Works.
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Seydel Chemical Co.
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Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
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H. & B. American Machine Co.
Johnson, Chas. B.
Saco-Lowell Shops.

Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

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(See Finishing, Bleaching and Sizing Compounds).

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Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Sipp Machine Co.
- Warpers—**
Barber-Colman Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Warp Sizing Machines—**
Johnson, Chas. B.
- Warp Stop Motion—**
Draper Corporation.
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Warp Tying Machinery—**
Barber-Colman Co.
- Warpers (Silk or Rayon)—**
Eastwood Co., Benj.
Sipp Machine Co.
- Washers (Fibre)—**
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Waste Handling Machinery—**
Abington Textile Machinery Works.
- Waste Reclaiming Machinery—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Waste Presses—**
Economy Baler Co.
- Water Controlling Apparatus—**
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney.
- Water Wheels—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Welding Apparatus (Electric Arc)—**
Lincoln Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Whizzers—**
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- Winders—**
Abbott Machine Co.
Eastwood Co., Benj.
Foster Machine Co.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
Universal Winding Co.
- Winders (Skein)—**
Foster Machine Co.
Sipp Machine Co.
- Windows—**
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Yarn Conditioning Machines—**
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
- Yardage Clocks—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Yarns Dyers—**
Franklin Process Co.
- Yarn Tension Device—**
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Yarn Presses—**
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.
- Yarns (Cotton)—**
American Yarn & Processing Co.
Mauney Steel Co.
- Yarns (Mercerized)—**
American Yarn & Processing Co.
Mauney Steel Co.
- Yarn Testing Machines—**
Scott Co., Henry L.

PRINTING?

RULED FORMS?

GET OUR QUOTATIONS

LETTER HEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

BILL HEADS FACTORY FORMS
STATEMENTS INVOICES
PAY ROLL ENVELOPES

Let us **LITHOGRAPH** your Letter Head

LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS and BINDERS

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

MANY MILL FORMS CARRIED IN STOCK

WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

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You Receive Seventeen (17) Years of Practical Printing Experience

DEPENDABLE MILL SUPPLIES CARRIED IN STOCK

WORTHINGTON

Pumps and Air Compressors

DODGE

Hangers, Pulleys and Couplings

S-K-F

Ball Bearing Transmission

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Silent Chain Drives

GRATON & KNIGHT

Leather Belting

GOODYEAR

Complete line Belting, Hose, Etc.

TON TEX

Fabric Belting

NATIONAL

Mazda Lamps

JEFFREYS

Conveying Machinery

BROWN & SHARPE

High Quality Tools

SIDNEY

Lathes and Woodworking Machinery

PURITAN

Drinking Fountains

S K Y CO.

No Glare Paint

Textile Mill Supply Co.

Everything in Mill and Factory Supplies

Phones
Hemlock 2781-2782

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Yours for the Asking! this \$1,000,000 Service

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients. This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

A. H. Gum

Alsace Gum

Dighton Artificial Gum

Rosin Size

Our Products

Sizing Gums
Sizing Compounds
Softeners
Soluble Gums
Soluble Oils
Soaps
Dextrines
Colors
Pigment and Lake
Chemicals (Belle Brand)
Liquid Chlorine
Chlorine Lime
(Bleaching Powder)
Caustic Soda.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

Chemists to the Textile Industry

Providence
New York

Charlotte

Philadelphia
Boston



FIG. 20
Oblong Basket

LANE

Patent Steel Frame

Canvas Mill Baskets

Have established an enviable reputation among mill men for economy and uniformly satisfactory service.

Made oblong, square or round, with or without taper. Some are perforated for steaming, others mounted on sturdy thread-guard casters. All are perfectly smooth inside.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

*Originators and Manufacturers of
Canvas Baskets for 25 years
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

Still Another Word or Two about Replacements

It goes without saying that no mill man wants to waste money. Yet many do. They employ methods or machinery that keep their average weaving costs altogether too high. Stafford Automatic Looms have helped many mills to throw off the handicap of excessive costs.

It is a known fact that weaving conditions vary in every mill. These are due to a variety of reasons, the chief of which may be perhaps the lack of proper equipment.

Given an opportunity to study your particular problem, our engineering experts, with many years of experience behind them, may be able to point out to you a way to a more profitable business.

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

Makers of Bobbin-Changing and Shuttle-Changing Looms

READVILLE, MASS.

Southern Agent, FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.

Paterson Office, 179 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.

32

EASTWOOD PRODUCTS—LOOMS—WINDERS—QUILLERS

THE EASTWOOD HORIZONTAL WARPER

WITH SWISS MOTION
ATTACHMENT

5 Metre—6 or 8 yard Light or Heavy
Reel

Automatic Stop Motion—controls the
Length of Cut or Section

Equalized Brake Attachment
(Positive Tension)

Simple—Practical—Effective

BEAMING OFF IN HALF THE
TIME

ALL MOVABLE PARTS
MOUNTED IN ROLLER BEARINGS

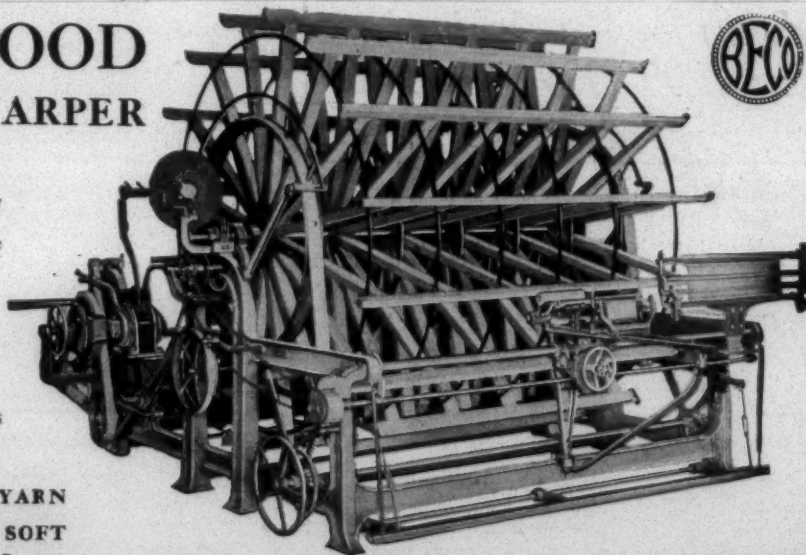
FOR

RAYON—ANY MAKE OF YARN

SILK—HARD OR SOFT

FINE COUNTS OF COTTON OR

MERCERIZED YARN



The EASTWOOD HEAVY TYPE Warper designed for RAYON with DIRECT
MOTOR DRIVE on Beaming Head, TWO SPEED and SPRING TORSIONAL
BEAM DRIVE and ROLLER BEARING WARPER CARRIAGE

BENJAMIN EASTWOOD COMPANY

PATERSON, N. J.

Represented in the South by CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO., Charlotte, N. C.

IT'S EASY THE EASTWOOD WAY

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 7, 1929

News of the Mill Villages

CHERAW, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Cheraw is one of the prettiest little towns in the State. Our mill is running day and night.

Mr. J. L. Fonville, superintendent of both Cheraw Cotton Mills and the River Spinning Company has resigned after being here 12 years. We hate to give him up, for he is one of the best Christian gentlemen I have ever known. Mr. J. J. West, of this place is our new superintendent. Mr. J. R. Russ, is night overseer carding and spinning and Mr. H. L. Ainsworth is master mechanic.

Mr. D. E. Frye, of High Point, N. C., visited his mother here, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. J. J. West, spent the week-end in Fayetteville, N. C.

We are expecting to have a good ball team this season, and expect to lick every team in playing distance.

The HOME SECTION has become one of our family. The children can hardly wait for it. The new story is very good.

DUMB.

(Not so dumb,—we think. Write again—Aunt Becky.)

SELMA, ALA.

The Sunset P. T. A. held the regular monthly meeting January 24th, at the school. Mrs. J. S. Booker, who succeeded Mrs. John Carr as president, presided over the meeting. The topic under discussion was "Citizenship." The speakers of the evenings were Mr. L. A. Funderburk and Mr. P. H. Osmer of the Canebrake Mill, Uniontown, Ala., Mr. Bruce Craig and Mr. H. H. Frasier, secretary Chamber of Commerce, of Selma and Mr. W. R. Cook, superintendent. After the meeting, refreshments were served by Mrs. Lee Thornhill, Misses Alma Suttles, and Josephine Lewis, members of the Lucky Girls Club.

Little Tommie Corley is at home again after two weeks illness from pneumonia at Kings Memorial hospital. Billy Corley who has been ill for several days at his home, is quite well, we are glad to say.

Mr. J. M. Britton left several days ago for the Veterans hospital, New Orleans. He has been in ill health for some time. We hope he will soon be able to return.

Little "Polly" Mott is in the Baptist hospital with scarlet fever. She is improving and will be brought home soon.

Mrs. Harrison, mother of Mrs. Ertie Buxton, suffered a stroke of paralysis this morning. She is in a serious condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hudson are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, January 23rd.

Mr. J. B. Davis, Jr., is able to be out again after several days illness from flu.

Relatives of Mr. J. H. Buckelew of Tupelo, Miss., would like to know if he is still there. They are anxious to hear from him.

Wonder if Mr. Buckelew and family remembers the singings we used to have here? We still have them, but not so much as when they were here. Wish we could all be together again.

BLUE BIRD.

CRAWFORD, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still running full time and hope to remain so for a good while.

The young people had a singing at Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Sunday p. m., which was enjoyed by all who attended.

Mrs. Callie Christy is on the sick this week.

Mr. N. V. Tart spent the week-end with family in Atlanta.

Rev. Will Culverson spent Saturday night with Mr. Ed Christy.

Mr. and Mrs. Montie Therikill motored to Athens, Ga., Saturday afternoon.

We have a carnival here and everybody is having a grand time.

A SCHOOL GIRL.

EGAN, GA.

Piedmont Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are at last over flu, and we hope that epidemic will not pass through again.

We are running some spotless duck now, and it sure "is a pain." We hope it will soon be O. K. Everybody pulls together trying to make a success of this difficult weave.

Mr. Lift is buying lots of machinery and Piedmont Mills will soon be modern in every respect.

Hope next time you come this way that you can stop with us longer.

ROSE.

MACON, GA.

Bibb Mill, Number Two

Supt. and Mrs. W. R. Parker were called to Woodbury, Ga., last Friday on account of the death of Mrs. grandmother, Mrs. Fowler. Mrs. Fowler was 90 years old and had been in ill health for some time.

Mrs. Pearl Taylor has been spending the week at the Number Two Workers Cottage, recuperating after an operation last week.

Miss Maul King is expected to return Saturday from Covington, where she has been visiting relatives for the past two weeks.

Mr. Arthur Abercrombie has returned from Loachapoka, Ala., where he was called several days ago on account of the critical illness of his mother.

Overseer W. A. Hunt was called back to LaGrange the first of the week because of the serious illness of his wife's father and while there a brother-in-law died from an attack of flu and pneumonia. Several members of the family, we are informed, are considered seriously ill.

Becky Ann's Own Page

"AUNT BECKY" HAS DELIGHTFUL AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS TRIP

Adds Many New Names to Our Subscription List at Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary, N. C.

When I get out and have such a glorious time as I had in Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary, N. C., I always wish our paper was twice as large, for there is so much I'd like to say, and limited space prevents.

It had been around 12 years since my last visit, but I found an unusually large number of people where I last saw them, and all fully convinced there is no other place better.

Roanoke Mills Company

This takes in Roanoke Mills No. 1, and 2, and three large mills at Rosemary,—something more than a mile away. The products are many and varied, and in every instance of exceptionally fine quality.

All five mills are nice and modern, educational, religious and social advantages are exceptionally good.

Community Interests

The homes are neat and attractive, the grounds carefully kept, and much attention is given to the growing of vegetables and flowers.

Schools are second to none, and are the pride of everyone. Churches are modern, and well attended. But one of the biggest assets is the hospital, where even the poorest gets the best attention.

Mill employees pay 25c per week, dues, sick or well. With more than 3,000 operatives, this fund cares for those who need hospital treatment and minor operations, and all attending expenses. It is one of the most wonderful organizations we have found anywhere. No wonder people like to stay here. Doctors and nurses are the best that can be found.

Then, the fishing and hunting is excellent. I saw two foxes and around a dozen rabbits, just brought in by a couple of young men.

Rock fish make things lively, when they "run" the last of April and first of May. They are from two to thirty pounds in weight, and sometimes the big fish get to fighting, and its something terrible. Last season one man caught a 30 pounder, from which he took nine quarts of eggs; these were sold to the government hatchery near by, (at Weldon) for \$10 per quart—netting the sum of \$90 for one fish.

This government hatchery has an expert manager for the few weeks fish season, with "incubators" and everything necessary for developing the eggs and hatching the fish,

which, when three days old, are turned into the river.

It is said that Roanoke River and one other, are the only places in the State where these Rock fish can be found.

There's a theater at Roanoke Rapids which is "25 years ahead of the town," they say. It is truly nice, with box seats and gallery and a fine large stage.

Add to the above, mill executives that keep in close friendly touch with their help, and you have a pretty fair conception of social and working conditions, at Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary.

Roanoke Mills No. 1

This is on the Roanoke River, and has recently changed from water to electric drive. The output is flannels, sheetings and bedspreads.

Everybody was interested in the Barber-Colman machinery that was being installed; two new Barber-Colman automatic spoolers and two of their high speed warpers—also two Saco-Lowell slashers are busily humming. Also an entire new opening outfit, has been installed.

Those In Charge

F. C. Williams is general superintendent of both No. 1 and No. 2, assisted by A. O. Pentleton, at No. 1, and a Mr. Kennett is assistant at No. 2,—if I make no mistake—and Hugh D. Camp, general assistant at No. 1.

A. H. Goodman, overseer carding, N. A. Goodman, day second hand, and M. C. Mills, night second hand; J. F. Welch, overseer spinning, with M. B. Singletary day, and J. B. Moore, night second hand.

E. S. Ward, overseer spooling, warping and slashing, with Dick Smith, second hand over slashing and automatic spoolers and warpers, and J. H. Dixon, second hand over the other spoolers and warpers.

J. R. Burton, is overseer day weaving, with C. W. Whitfield, Rob Wolfe, and D. G. Wheeler, day second hands; J. W. Barber, night overseer weaving.

J. M. Underwood, overseer cloth room, has been here since the mill first started, 30 years ago. He is affectionately called "Uncle Jimmie" by everybody.

Y. N. Underwood, is second hand; E. A. Love, order clerk; J. K. Dixon, second hand in the sewing department, and Jack Vane, in sample department; John Curran, overseer napping.

T. J. St. Sing, master mechanic No. 1 and No. 2, has also been here the entire life of the mill and is loved by all who know him; E. L. Gray is his assistant at No. 1, and R. M. Powers, at No. 2.

Leroy Shaw is supply clerk; R. P.

Smith, chief electrician; W. T. Cole, carpenter; R. E. Pitts, humidifier man; E. M. Keeter, deputy sheriff, and night watchman. Everybody was nice to me.

Roanoke Mills Co., No. 2

When superintendent F. C. Williams helped me to remove my raincoat; he astonished me by saying:

"Oh yes—we made this!" And sure enough, the fabric was woven at No. 2 mill, and I'm doubly proud of my coat, because it is a North Carolina product. Mr. Williams told me of tremendous orders that had been filled for the DuPont Rubber Company for raincoats.

I found them making fancy dobby weaves for flannels, and very fancy patterns for bedticking. One loom on the old style blue and white ticking, looked sadly out of style. Mr. Stancil, overseer weaving, declared he had to keep "Black Flag" sprinkled around that loom to keep the bed bugs off,—it looked so old timey!

Overseers

J. O. Brown, overseer carding, with Z. W. Carter, second hand; J. C. Butler, night carder.

J. W. Brown, overseer spinning, J. R. Jenkins, day second hand, H. G. Broom, night second hand, and Miss Nora Oates, time keeper.

A. C. Stancil, overseer weaving, and a hustler, too; his second hands are J. E. Sullivan, I. B. Renn and P. A. Cook. John B. Dunn, a young man full of pep, is working his way through the mill. Willie Crumpler, J. C. Mathews, J. E. Davis, T. E. Wright, G. F. Renn, George Holt, F. A. Wentz and Ruth Wilder, are others in the progressive weaveroom group, who know a good thing when they see it, and were all glad to get our paper.

F. M. Kitchen is overseer the cloth room, assisted by John Moore; Paul Harris, order clerk; J. F. Oates, dyer.

I am deeply indebted to Messrs. J. O. Brown, carder, and A. C. Stancil, overseer weaving, for their very kind assistance in my work, and to Superintendent Williams and his assistants for courteous and cordial co-operation in every way.

Rosemary, N. C.

Rosemary Manufacturing Company has one splendid advantage that we forgot to enumerate,—and that is a community cannery, where the ladies have only to pay for cans. Steam and all equipment is furnished, and an expert is right there to direct the work and make sure that it is properly done. Just think of saving all the surplus beans, corn and tomatoes, beside fruits, that are grown on the big home lots.

Rosemary has its own Postoffice, too, and its own theatre,—a nice one,—

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J. E. B.
C. H. S.
R. B. I.
L. S. C.
W. O.
E. A.
J. B. L.
W. L. A.
George
D. P. A.
J. T. G.
H. E. L.
E. W.
G. M.
M. R. V.
J. E. M.
W. J. L.
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We don't believe there's another mill in the entire South, that can match the record in years of service, that has been established at Rosemary, among the department heads. Superintendent T. W. Mullen is a town loved and respected by all. He has been Sunday school superintendent for around 20 years, and has been with the mill 28 years. He looks as young as he did when I first saw him in 1913, and I don't believe anyone could guess within ten years of his age, without a guiding clue. He is always pleasant, courteous, and in every possible way, helpful. His cordial welcome to "Aunt Becky" was a real heart-warmer. He was delighted to have his people take the Bulletin, which he has read with interest and appreciation since its first issue.

Length of Service of Department Heads, Since Organization in 1900

	Years
W. Mullen, Supt.	23
E. Cox	23
E. Buck, Weaver	26
H. Speight, Weaver	26
B. Powell, Cloth room	26
S. Cannon, Asst. Supt.	26
V. O. Thompson	26
A. Grissom, Weaver	25
B. Batton, Spinner	23
L. Manning	20
George Fisher, Card Cutting	19
P. Allen, Carder	19
T. Garner, Spinner	18
E. Dobbin	17
W. Lehman	15
M. Gurley, Carder	15
R. Vick, Carder	15
E. McGee, Asst. Supt.	14
V. J. Norwood	14
D. Brown, Supplies	13
V. S. Dean	11
Edward B. Manning	10
B. Crouch, Spinner	10

I failed to get the position of some of the above. But please note that all three spinners, carders, and weavers, are in the list.

Rosemary Mill No. 1

Carding and Spinning: The second hands are: C. A. Dickens, in carding; J. E. Collius, in spinning; C. C. Gumo, R. B. Thomason, and L. Cleary are among the wide-awake section men in spinning.

In weave room: W. H. Roberts, second hand 18 years; John Clark, and Dorsey Edmonds. Miss Mildred Spencer, time keeper.

Cloth Room: The second hands are C. King, N. J. Walters, R. B. Lanier, and F. M. Johnson; Jim Reid, assistant shipping clerk.

Card Cuttings N. W. Saddler, second hand.

A Pill Machine

Mr. Fisher, the overseer of card cutting, has never forgotten the write-up "Becky Ann" gave him in

Mill News. This is where jacquard cards are "punched"—all those little round holes made. Those little round bits of pasteboard, punched out, look very much like some kind of pills, and he said "Becky Ann" declared that he had a "pill factory" and was making pills for the medical profession! Well, it still looks that way! Have always known that doctors gave bread pills to patients with imaginary ailments,—and why not paper pills?

Rosemary Mill, No. 2

N. L. Braskell, second hand in carding; U. R. Tritt, second hand in spinning; C. A. Lyerly, second hand in weaving.

Rosemary Mill No. 3

E. B. Davis, second hand in carding; Archie Lyles, second hand in spinning; B. F. Ryals, second hand in spooling; J. A. Pridgen, second hand in weaving.

Among many others who read the Bulletin and Home Section, all of whom we were glad to meet, are: E. B. Davis, R. S. Connell, A. E. Stowe, Rufus B. Thomason, R. C. Gums, section, Miss Patty Cawthorne, and many others, who helped to make our visit a happy one.

Patterson Mills Co.

I missed seeing the genial president, Mr. J. A. Moore, but was cordially received by Secretary A. L. Taylor, a very pleasant gentleman, indeed. The new superintendent, A. Meikle, is a Scotchman, and had to have his little joke; teased me quite a bit; "made like" he didn't know Dave Clark, *The Bulletin*, or Becky Ann Jones though he's been in the South seven years."

But he must have decided that "Becky Ann" was O. K., for he let me see the folks, and I had a very nice visit, though it was Saturday morning, and a busy time.

Before I forget it let me say that Mr. Meikle knows how to make a good impression,—for they say he played "Santa Claus" for two churches—and made a fine one. He looks a little slender for that role, but of course a few pillows could alter that O. K. Here's hoping he'll always have the Santa Claus spirit, with attendant rewards.

Patterson Mill is the largest one under one roof, in this "twin city,"—Roanoke and Rosemary. It has been greatly enlarged since my last visit—around 12 years ago, and the output is "anything wanted."

Overseers

A. B. McAlister, overseer of carding, has been here a long time, and I've had my feet under his table in Mill News days. Mrs. McAlister had just been called to the bedside of her sick mother Mrs. Sloop, of Salisbury, and I failed to see her. J. R. Cross and J. P. Fowler, are second hands in carding.

C. H. Lawson is overseer of spinning, with A. L. Blanton, second hand; T. J. Prince, is overseer winding; J. A. Wright, second hand, twisting; S. A. Hendrix, section man over twisters.

Charlie Harper, overseer weaving, was too sick for an interview and was going right out to that good hospital formerly mentioned. He says he has not had a day off in six years. No wonder he is sick.

E. A. Murray, overseer cloth room, has been here a long time. Says his wife likes "Becky Ann's" writing, and just had to have our paper; W. E. Jones is in charge of napping; W. L. Smith, packing.

R. L. Gay, overseer dyeing, with Curtis Inge, second hand; M. M. Moore, master mechanic. Mr. Gay certainly makes some gay colors, too, for that cloth room looked like a "rainbow diision."

(Since the above was written, there have been some changes in overseers at Patterson Mill.)

Our Good Friends

Say "Billy Joe," Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ward, "Becky Ann" and Miss Sallie Bullock wished for you. We were together every minute possible and had a theater party or a radio party every evening. On Saturday night, I had supper with Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Crouch and interesting family, at Rosemary, and had a delightful time. Mr. and Mrs. Ward came for me and saw me safely on the midnight train for home, where I arrived Sunday morning at ten, and found my daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ben C. Thomas, seriously ill; relapse after flu,—but better now.

EPITAPHS COMING IN FINE

One Has Been Written in Advance For Aunt Becky

From away up in Boston, we get the following, which is a good one:

Changed His Name

Here lies the body of Johnnie Jones. Who died from eating cherry stones. (His name was Smith, it wasn't Jones.

But "Smith" wouldn't rhyme with cherry stones."

NEW ENGLAND.

He, Too, Got Choked

Here lies the body of Kenneth Gore Who choked to death on an apple core.

Too Much Tongue

Here rests in peace, Rosetta May She always had the last word, they say;

But now they are strewing flowers about

Take warning from this—her breath gave out.

GLADYS WILKINS,
Wilmington, N. C.

The Cooks Fault

Here lies the body of Tommy Brook
Whose wife caught him kissing the
little French Cook
She crowned his dome with the roll-
ing pin.
So he'll never kiss a cook, again.
Rock Hill, S. C.

In Advance

My Dear Mrs. Thomas:

In speaking for myself and the many who read your valuable paper, wish to advise that we are enjoying the epitaph contest now going on, and are enclosing herewith our contribution which we trust you will not consign to the waste basket, assuring you that the people will not take this seriously, for they know that you lack two or three years being as old as this intimates you are! So here goes:

Died May the 4th, 1942

Here lies the body of my ole frend,
Aunt Becky, (boo hoo)
Who wuz the best frend (sniff) we
mill folks ever had;
She died at the ripe ole age (sniff)
of one hundred and two,
And we are, all of us, (sniff) mity
lonesom and sad.

UNCLE CLAUD.

Geneva, Ala.

(Which makes my birth year 12
years before my mother's;—another
proof that strange things do happen.
Aunt Becky.)

Song Books Lost

Here lies the body of Tom McGuire.
Who always sang in the Baptist
choir.
The doctors tried with a pair of
hooks
To fish from his throat some missing
song books.

F. F.

A bright 12-year-old North Caro-
lina girl sends the following:

A Slapper-Flapper

There was a shiek and his name
was Joe;
While walking the street he stump-
ed his toe;
His arms fell around the neck of a
flapper
And here he lies—laid out by the
slapper!

EVELYN ANDREWS,

Reidsville, N. C.

Poor Bill

Here lies the body
Of my friend Bill,
He was fond of fighting—
Loved juice from the still;
But that didn't kill him
Nor take away his breath,—
A mouse ran up his pant-leg,
And Bill ran himself to death.

L. H. H.

Augusta, Ga.

Heres A Big Bunch

Here lies the body of Michael Burke
Who lost his life while dodging
work.

He was born in the Spring
And died in the Fall
But don't tell St. Peter
He lived in St. Paul!

He loved his mother,
And hated to leave her.
But he had to go
With Typhoid fever.

Here lies the remains of Henry
O'Toole

He was brave, he was honest and
always cool;
He could beat us at billiards and
also at pool,
But he met his defeat at the stern
of a mule.

Willie Green,—sad regrets,
Aged nine,—cigarettes.

HARRY L. VERNON,

1407 King St., High Point, N. C.

Two Good Ones

A Dutchman, whose son Jake, died
from the bite of a rattler, wrote the
following epitaphs for his son and
the snake.

To Jake

Here lies mine son
Whose name was Jake
He bit himself
Mit a rattlesnake.

To the Snake

Here lies dot snake
Wat bit mine son
He was all over black
Mit white spots on.
He walked on his pelly
An' talked mit his tail
Gosh dang dot snake
I hope he's in h—

C. L. RICKMAN,

Ruby Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

**WHERE IS WILLIAM TED
COATES?****Any Information Will Be Deeply
Appreciated**

William Ted Coates, age 28, weight
around 140, has brown hair, small
brown eyes, large hands, middle fin-
ger on right hand enlarge at end-
joint from pitching ball, spinning
room section man,—has been miss-
ing from home since January 12th.
Left in a Ford roadster, model 1924,
motor No. 277999. His heart broken
parents, his wife and two small chil-
dren, want him to come home at
once. They love him and want him.
William Ted Coates is not the first
man to be tempted astray by an un-
principled woman, nor will he be
the last. But as he has until re-
cently been a fine, honest man, his

loved ones, hope and pray that he
will repent and come back to them,
and all will be forgiven and for-
gotten.

Have any of our readers seen this
man? He may have changed his
name and he may have a woman
with him. But she is **not his wife**.
If you see him, please plead with
him to return to his family, in Che-
raw, S. C., who are grieving for
him;—or else, send the information
to his wife,

Mrs. Donnie Coates,

Cheraw, S. C.

"TWO NEIGHBORS"

When neighbor Smith arises,
On a chilly winter's morn,
He finds the furnace going,
And his room is nice and warm.
Hot water is in the basin,
His hands and face to plash,
Breakfast is ready and waiting,
For his early morning dash.
The grapefruit's pitted and sweet-
ened,
Rolls are buttered and hot,
Eggs are boiled and ready peeled,
Coffee's poured from the pot.
When he returns at evening,
His books and papers keep
Him for a little, then he rests,
While he is read to sleep.
To his room, where shades are
drawn.

And covers laid, assuring him
Sweet rest and sleep til dawn.

When neighbor Brown arises,
Shivering in the dawn,
He has to lay the fire,
While she sleeps sweetly on.
He goes into the kitchen cold.
And gives the plugs a jerk,
And lol his toast begins to brown,
And coffee starts to perk.
His cereal may be hot or cold,
Depends upon his taste,
But if its hot, he cooks it,
If not in too great haste
The preparation of breakfast.
Begin his daily tasks,
He brings in coal and kindling,
She still in slumber basks,
He dumps the ashes, sweeps around,
Makes sure the house is warm,
He's ready then to blithely drive
To office, plant, or farm

CODA

I wonder which of these two wives
Gets more joy out of life,
The modern wife of neighbor
Brown,
Or Smith's old-fashioned wife?

LEONE MAXWELL,

Shelbyville, Tenn.

(Wouldn't we like to know,
though, which husband loves his
wife most! Observation teaches us
that the woman who least deserves
it, is generally the one who gets the
most attention and affection.—Aunt
Becky.)

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"Oh, Sam, Sam!" she whispered; "If our separation has resulted in waking you up, it has not been in vain. But I don't see how you did this all by yourself. Why couldn't you—why wouldn't you let me help you, Dear? How lonely you must have been all these long weeks? It is nearly three months. Poor old Sam!" There were tears in Emily's eyes which she hastened to hide ere the twins should come bounding in.

There were few visitors to the library that afternoon. Those who were not working in the mill were preparing for Thanksgiving, which would be a holiday with services at the different churches. At four o'clock when the twins rushed in, their cheeks glowing from exercise in the crisp winter air, their eyes sparkling with exuberant youth, Emily danced toward them waving the invitation and laughing joyously.

"A letter from Daddy, written by himself,—think of that!—inviting us home for tomorrow."

"What? Why, Mamma!" exclaimed Paul, while Paula, with eyes and mouth wide in glad surprise, stood eloquently silent.

"Aren't you glad, Paula?" exclaimed Emily. Then, not waiting for an answer she spread the letter on the table. "See how well Daddy can write. Isn't it too good to be true? And how did he learn, all alone?"

Then the twins bent eagerly over the invitation with many ejaculations of delight, and finally Paula declared with assurance:

"Daddy is just grand, and I'll bet my dream will come true. He's going to be a great man some day, and a leader in the community. Oh, my darling Daddy! How can we wait till tomorrow, Mamma? Wonder if the place looks like it used to?"

"When we left Jack Frost hadn't come. Now the yard is knee deep in leaves. The lot gate had one hinge; now it has none, and is propped shut with a rail. Likewise, the barn door. Don't expect to find any change for the better, Paula. I guess the visit will make us appreciate our cozy little home here more," said Paul.

"I don't care how things look," said Emily. "Daddy has been improving himself, and that is worth more than all else. Home is home, after all, and where you children were born is a dear spot to me, and should be to you, Paul."

Mollie Melton came early the next morning, radiant in a dark blue broadcloth suit, with white silk shirt waist and good sensible winter shoes. Her bantering, cheery laugh rang through the house like music.

"Dar now!" exclaimed Aunt Mandy. "Good dey done

Nobody's Business

By Gae McGee

SEE YOU TOMORROW

Railroad companies are funny things, ain't they? Instead of saying: "Folks, you just crawl on our trains any day and go where you please and come back when you want to, and pay us 2 cents per mile"—They says:

"Dear Public: We will let you ride on our trains at only 3 cents and three-quarters cents per mile if you'll go where you are going quick and come back not later than tomorrow and promise not to ride further than 150 miles at a time, and we will shave this rate a half-cent if you'll leave home today and stay 3 days and promise not to go very far and get back before midnight following the third day of the sale of the ticket you use, and furthermore—we'll give you another cut of a half cent if you'll ride every day for 30 days, and assure us that you will not go further than hollering distance from the ticket office which condescended to sell you a ticket at such sacrificial prices, but mind you—stay off our fast trains, and don't let us catch you in a Pullman car, and no goobers must be et while using any or all of the tickets herein described.

Your empty-coach friends,

R. R. Company."

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

My wife had the flu too. When she gets sick, she's sick. In fact, she's nearly half as sick as I am when I get sick. And when it comes to asking for things to be done for her while she is in affliction, she's nearly up with me. (I must to go slow with this statement, as she might read it). The other evening I walked into her room and she had a thermometer in her mouth and a watch in one hand and was counting her pulse with the other hand and a mirror was lying propped up against her knees where she could see if her face was red and her eye were blood-shot.

I wanted to be pleasant, and said: "Well, old sweet thing, how are you this beautiful afternoon?" She replied (with the thermometer in her mouth): "Glum-m-, Sum-mm-ee, zizz-z-, oozz-z, yummm-mm, suzz-z, bum-m-m and about that time, I succeeded in pulling the little glass tube from her mouth, but her tongue was wrapped around it so tight, I almost got it too.

I read the mercury and it said 99. Then the madam started. "Hand me that little pink bottle and go in the bath-room and fetch me that flannel rag, and look on the shelf in the closet and get that bottle of salve, and bring me a glass of cold water, and switch on the heating pad, and pull down that window, and go down stairs and shake up the furnace and move my pillow over a little bit, and hang up my stockings and have that prescription filled, no the one in that brown bottle, and run see if the baby's feet are warm, and move that rocker and

pick up that newspaper and why don't you cut off that light over there, and who's that outside," ansoforth. But we are all well now, thank you, and waiting on ourselves.

STONEWALL, MISS.

Stonewall Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Things are picking up some here. Night work has started in Mill No. 2.

You just can't imagine how we all like your story in the Home Section. Hope it will last a long time, and that you will have another ready for us.

Our store manager lost his little boy and Mr. Dean, in the grocery department, lost his baby the same week. We've had several deaths from flu.

Gee McGee has my sincere compliments on his line of "bull." Don't ever let him stop writing. He is great.

A GOOD SPORT.

BARNESVILLE, GA.

Aldora Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

It is too late to tell about our big Christmas program, and of the many presents given and received. But we don't think any other mill community had a grander time.

We have had two recent weddings:—Mr. Roy Morris and Miss Letha Mae Whittington, and Mr. Jack Kelley and Miss Iris Hambrick.

Mr. E. T. Miller and family visited in Thomaston, Sunday.

Mr. R. W. Yaun went to Macon, Thursday; Mr. R. P. Head, went to Atlanta, Wednesday; Mr. Warren H. Pearman was in Thomaston, Monday;—all business trips.

We are liking our new preacher fine, and the Sunday school is going nicely.

The home of Mr. Warren Pearman was burned Wednesday night; part of the things were saved. As usual, the community went to the relief of the unfortunate family helping to replace clothing that was lost. We hope they will be in their new home soon.

Mr. Paul Harrell was visiting in Ashburn, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Stewart and family were in Griffin Saturday night and Sunday.

DARLINGTON, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have a nice mill, running full time, a clean village, three Sunday schools, a nice muddy road and a healthy community.

All the overseers are nice, but we spinners especially like our overseer, Mr. Pettit.

Miss Mildred Graham and Mr. Clarence Lambert surprised their friends by getting married January 19th.

We are grieved to record the sudden death of Mrs. A. H. Jacobs, Tuesday January 22nd. Her husband is overhauler in the spinning room, and this department gave a beautiful floral offering, in token of our respect and sympathy.

Mrs. Lula Simpson, of Florence, has been visiting, her mother, Mrs. Katie Bacoates recently.

Rudolph Taylor, better known as "Dock" has

told me that she's Mister Beverly's omern kase she sho look mighty interested in Marse Sam, an if Mis' Emily wern't comin', Lawd! I'd be 'spicious. Dem widders is tricky, dey is. Hoo! Dem big blue eyes o' hern look innocent as a baby an dem lil gold curls peekin round her neck sho am cunnin. Doan look lak she eber done a thing in her life, all doffed up like a young gal. An she sho' can't be old."

Sam wanted to go after Emily and the twins himself, but could not quite make up his mind to do it. He did not wish to appear too eager. But he helped Uncle Ned to groom the horses and hitch them to the nice new carriage and he brought two heavy woolen buggy robes that had never been used, and put them carefully into the carriage, tell Uncle Ned to keep the curtains closed and take good care that Emily and the twins should not get cold.

It was 8 o'clock Thursday morning when Uncle Ned, his eyes round with pleasurable excitement and anticipation, stopped his prancing horses in front of Emily's home. Paul and Paula rushed out, cloaked and mittened, ready for the trip, and screaming with delight over the pretty turnout. Dancing and clapping their hands in ecstasy, they pounced upon Uncle Ned and shook him lovingly, while the old man's merry laugh rang out upon the frosty air.

He refused to go in and warm, declaring that the lantern under the robe kept him warm and comfortable. Then Emily came out, her big warm fur-trimmed cloak carefully enveloping her from head to toe, and a pretty fur cap pulled snugly over her abundant braids of hair, giving her a piquant and coquettish air that was irresistible. She, too, greeted Uncle Ned warmly. The old man, in the seventh heaven of delight, lighted another lantern and after Emily and Paula had seated themselves, he put the lantern at their feet, and carefully tucked the big warm crimson robe around them. Paul took his seat by Uncle Ned, and the horses prancing proudly in their new, glittering harness, trotted away at a word.

"Tell us something, Uncle Ned," pleaded Paula. "When did Daddy get this pretty carriage? And what else has he been doing?" But Uncle Ned laughingly refused information. "Do wait, honey," he would say.

The five miles were soon behind them, and they turned from the highway into road which crossed a creek, wound through the orchard, and led up to the front gate.

From his seat in front Paul got glimpses of the transformed home, but Uncle Ned was covertly warning him to keep silent, hoping that the curtains were snug and tight, and that Sam would see Emily's surprise.

Sam was waiting, eager-eyed, his heart fluttering, as the carriage rolled up. He unbuttoned the curtains with trembling fingers, and lifted Paula out first, straining her a moment to his heart, and whispering:

"Hush-sh!" Then he held his arms out for Emily, and she sprang into them, her arms dutifully creeping around his neck, and her lips turned submissively toward his.

But Sam Trent did not kiss her. He looked hungrily down into her brown eyes for a moment, read in them resignation,—not love,—crushed her to his heart for a second, released her, then turned to Paul, with hearty greetings of welcome for all.

Emily, wondering why her lips had been refused, battling with a feeling of wounded pride, was now dumb-founded over the many improvements. She looked around with a bewildered air, and stammered helplessly:

"Why, Sam! Oh, Sam! How beautiful! How did you do it all?"—while the darkies crowded around, the dogs barked joyously and pandemonium reigned. Every one talked at once.

Sam silent, but enjoying the surprise of his family, took Emily's arm and led the way to the house, where Beverly and Mrs. Melton met and welcomed them.

Emily caught her breath. A smothered ejaculation of surprise escaped her, as her keen glance took in the newly papered walls, painted floors, bright rugs and new sitting-room furniture. As Beverly presented "Mrs. Mollie Melton, a widowed friend of Sam's," whose wholesome loveliness seemed to penetrate into every corner of the room, Emily felt a tightness about her heart. Glancing at Sam, she saw that he looked confused over Beverly's explanation, and she knew at once that she was in the presence of Mollie Dean, Sam's first sweetheart.

Calling pride to her aid, Emily schooled herself to play a part worthy of a friend of "Ray's." Perhaps Sam and Mollie loved each other and she wouldn't mar the pleasure of their day with petty thoughts of jealousy.

The twins could not stop. They were out in the kitchen with Aunt Mandy, prying into the cupboard, or running to see the calves and young pigs, examining the dining room decorations, and taking the whole place into absolute possession, just as much at ease as ever.

But Emily felt cramped. Despite the cheery conversation and brilliant bits of humor and wit that flowed constantly from the lips of Beverly and Mrs. Melton, she felt somehow that her place had been usurped. It was plainly apparent that Mrs. Melton had been consulted in matters of taste, concerning the patterns of wall paper, and in the selection of furniture.

"I was sure you'd like this piece when I suggested it to Sam," or "This rocker was bought especially for you, Mrs. Trent. Sam, where is that pretty vase I told you to use for these roses? You dear, incorrigible man." The widow chattered incessantly, referring prettily to Sam for corroborative evidence.

Emily smiled dutifully, and tried to look pleased. Beverly chuckled inwardly. Trent, beginning to grow suspicious of the widow's designs, looked decidedly uncomfortable and ill at ease, thus inviting suspicion.

"Oh, Sam, do get a coat-hanger for Mrs. Trent's wrap, you'll find one in the closet in the next room," said the widow, picking up Emily's coat, and holding it out to him. He took it, and vanished, his gray eyes dull with dread.

quit the insurance business and returned to the mill. We knew he couldn't stay out.

LOT & LES.

(We will be glad to hear from you girls again. You know how to tell a lot in a few words.—Aunt Becky.)

COLUMBIA, TENN.

Columbia Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

I used to be at Unity Spinning Mill, LaGrange, Ga., but have been here eight months and like it fine.

We have such nice good overseers to work for; they are not coarse, cross or unkind, but are refined, gentle and courteous.

Mr. E. T. Combs, superintendent, is a very small man in size, but as large as any when it comes to business.

Mr. Paul Shaffeur, secretary and treasurer, is a nice young man. When you tap on his desk he greets you with a smile.

Overseers

A. C. Revels, day carder, came from LaGrange, Ga. W. M. Pitts, spinner, and spooler; he's another small man, but when it comes to overseeing, he is all over the job; K. C. Seaborn, is day weaver; M. Robinet, overseer cloth room; Hop Nelson, master mechanic.

Night overseers are: W. H. Rhyne, carder—another Georgia man; he weighed 150 when he came and now weighs 194; so we are sure he likes Tennessee. C. E. Ethridge, is spinner and spooler; Henry Ogle, overseer weaving.

All these overseers co-operate with the superintendent and keep things booming on 100 per cent basis.

Mr. H. F. Jones, mill official, and Mr. L. O. Bunton, general manager, paid us a visit last week, and were pleased with our work.

Our mill is small, but we expect it to be in the front ranks in quality and production.

Mr. A. C. Revel and Mr. Henry Ogle, are back at work after a brief illness.

LILLIAN.

HUMBOLDT, TENN.

Avondale Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Miss Liola Fouse spent the week-end in Milan, Tenn., visiting her parents.

Miss Pauline Cantrell, who recently left Humboldt to make her home in Decatur, Ala., has returned. She has as her visitor, Miss Hazel Lovitt, who accompanied her on her return trip.

Mrs. Roger Pritchard and daughter, Margaret Ann, are visiting Mrs. Ebert Sowell.

Mrs. Lottie Cox is very ill. We hope for improvements.

Mrs. John Dick, who has been very ill; is somewhat better.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Crabtree a girl, weighing eight pounds.

Mrs. Scott Entertains

Mrs. D. L. Scott served an elaborate dinner, Sunday, for a few guests of the younger crowd. Those, being honored on this occasion were: Mr. D. L. Scott, Miss Bettye Margaret Scott and Mr. Russell Simmons, Miss Marye Vandiver, Mr. Lowell Simmons and Miss Ruby Ledbetter.

Miss Ledbetter Joins B. B. T. On Trip

Miss Ruby Ledbetter, former player on the Humboldt High School Basket Ball team joined the team at the depot Saturday at noon, for a trip to Gadsden. There were twenty-three of the young people who were interested in the game with Gadsden and accompanied the team. They left at 12:30. The game was called at 1:30 and they returned at 3:30. The Humboldt girls were victorious, the score being 33 to 11.

Avondale Mill in Full Progress

The Avondale Cotton Mill is running day and night and has a good production. The Trenton Mill will start soon, but we don't think that it will have any effect on these folks because we all "like Humboldt water, best."

Mill Officers Hold Council Meeting

The regular council meeting was held at the Avondale Mill office on Monday night, January 28th. Every man was present and enjoyed the meeting. We are glad that these men hold the council meeting to discuss things of importance to our mill and surroundings.

Large Attendance at Sunday School

Everyone was pleased at the large attendance of the Sunday school Sunday. Although it was a rainy day we had ninety-four present. Something that we are very proud of is our treasury. It has only been a month since Christmas and we have paid for everything we used during the holidays. Also we have paid for our literature for three months. Still we have a fairly large sum left in the treasury.

Y. P. C. A. Re-Organizes

The Y. P. C. A. met as usual, Sunday night; a program given by Miss Ruby Ledbetter was enjoyed by all. After the program new officers were elected. Our officers for this year are:

President, Miss Grace Jordan; vice-president, Mr. Ebert Sowell; secretary and treasurer, Miss Marye Vandiver. We are glad to welcome new members and hope we shall have more.

By the way, what has become of "Blue Bird?" We love to hear from Selma, Ala. So, "Blue Bird," come on, and sing some more.

We certainly enjoyed "Little Willie's" letter. Hope he writes more often.

RUBY.

Becky Ann Books

Only a Factory Boy
Hearts of Gold
Will Allen—Sinner
The Better Way
A Man Without a Friend
Driven From Home
Truth Crushed to Earth

PRICE \$1.00 EACH

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Clark Publishing Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

"You are certainly fortunate in possessing such a noble husband, Mrs. Trent," said Mollie sweetly, turning to Emily. Then seriously looking into the fire, she continued softly, as if to herself:

"What strange games Fate plays sometimes with our hearts and lives at stake!" and she sighed.

"Yes," assented Emily, in a strange voice, leaving Mollie to guess what she meant. Then she turned to Mr. Beverly:

"You and Sam are good friends, I believe," she ventured. "I remember you were with him at the fair."

"Yes, Mrs. Trent, we are more than friends,—we are a second edition of Daman and Pythias. I've been with him since my school started."

"Oh!" exclaimed Emily, her heart glowing with gratitude, her eyes shining; and in that single, expressive word she conveyed the impression that at last she understood many things that had been puzzling her.

When Sam came back in timidly, Mollie had gone to the center table and was re-arranging the flowers, absent-mindedly. Looking up, she exclaimed, coquettishly:

"Sam, it's been a long time since I pinned a flower on the lapel of your coat." And she pinned a dainty bud over his heart. He blushed to the roots of his hair, and looked exceedingly embarrassed.

"That's not fair," growled Beverly, whereupon Emily sprang up, laughing, and said:

"Let me have the honor of decorating you."

Sam's eyes turned to watch her deft, white fingers as she playfully pinned a flower on the teacher's coat, turning the tables for the conspirators, and hiding her own pain.

Emily wanted to ask lots of questions, and wondered if she and Sam would be permitted to speak together privately. She felt that she must know the truth concerning the relationship between Sam and this tantalizing widow but not for worlds would she betray her anxiety. She wondered if Sam would be happy to be free to take the widow, and felt that were it not for the children she could bring herself to consent to his release.

But what had she seen in Sam's eyes when he crushed her to his heart as he lifted her from the carriage? The memory of that moment thrilled her whole being. Surely, Sam loved only her!

CHAPTER XIV

Emily's nerves were keyed to the highest notch, and she felt that it would require very little to snap the thread of self control. She was puzzled, bewildered, and indignant over the widow's attitude, which made her seem an intruder in her own home; but her laugh rang out clear as a bell, and not by word or sign did she betray her emotions.

(Continued Next Week)